

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA  
ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1969-70



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EDITED BY  
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Mysore





## **PREFACE**

There is a great demand for the copies of Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy published in the earlier decades, from scholars and institutions. Since many scholars have taken up research on Epigraphy, the reports are needed. A few reports are out of print. It was, therefore, decided to bring out reprints of those which are out of stock and very useful ones. The reports for the years 1918-21, 1969-70 and 1971-72 have been taken up for reprinting presently. I am sure that this printing will go a long way in creating awareness and greater interest in epigraphical researches. I am highly thankful to Smt. Komal Anand, IAS, Director General, Shri S.B. Mathur, IAS, Addl. Director General, Director (Publication) and Superintending Archaeologist (Publication), but for whose encouragement, the publications would not have come out.

Mysore 570 005  
27.3.2001

**M.D. SAMPATH**  
Director (Epigraphy)

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## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1969-70

## Topographical Index of Inscriptions

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Do.	Do.	Indukūrnipalle	B 3
Do.	Do.	Mōṭakapla	B 4
Guntur	Guntur	Maṅgaḷagiri	D 2
Hyderabad	Hyderabad East	Chilkalgōḍa (near Mirpetṭa)	D 3
Do.	Hyderabad West	Hyderabad	D 4—7
Nalgonda	Devarakonda	Wāḍapalli (Wazirabad)	B 5
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Do.	Patna	Patna	B 19—21
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## DELHI

....	....	Delhi	D 58—65
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Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Jammu Rajuri . . . . .	B 152, 155
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Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Srinagar . . . . .	B 145-61
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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Mallār . . . . .	B 165—66
Chhatarpur . . . . .	Chhatarpur . . . . .	Khajurāhō . . . . .	B 167—69 C 2849
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Dewas . . . . .	Sonkach . . . . .	Sonkach . . . . .	B 170—71
Dhar . . . . .	Dhar . . . . .	Dhār . . . . .	B 327
Guna . . . . .	Ashoknagar . . . . .	Shāhdara . . . . .	D 93—94
Do. . . . .	Guna . . . . .	Bajranggarh . . . . .	D 95
Do. . . . .	Mungaoli . . . . .	Chandōri . . . . .	B 172—74 D 96—102
Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Kadwāhā . . . . .	B 175
Do. . . . .	Raghogarh . . . . .	Rāghōgarh . . . . .	D 104—05
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Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Gwalior . . . . .	D 69—91
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Jabalpur . . . . .	....	Tēwār . . . . .	C 2850
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Nimar East . . . . .	....	Phōphnar Kalān . . . . .	B 176—79
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Raisen . . . . .	..	Sāñohī . . . . .	C 2852—55
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Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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Do. . . . .	Samer . . . . .	Nalkhera . . . . .	B 213
Shivpuri . . . . .	Shivpuri . . . . .	Dongar . . . . .	{ B 214 D 114—15
Ujjain . . . . .	Ujjain . . . . .	Ujjain . . . . .	{ A 11—13 B 215
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MAHARASHTRA			
Greater Bombay . . . . .	Bombay City . . . . .	Bombay . . . . .	C 2857
Do. . . . .	Borivali . . . . .	Mandapésavar . . . . .	B 221
Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Padana . . . . .	C 2358—60
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Do. . . . .	Edlabad . . . . .	Chāngdēo . . . . .	B 224—26
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Do. . . . .	....	Karle . . . . .	C 2864—70
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Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

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Mysore . . . . .	Mysore . . . . .	Mysore . . . . .	A 6—7
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Chitorgarh . . . .	Chitorgarh . . . .	Chitōrgarh . . . . .	{ B 245—48 C 2968
Jodhpur . . . . .	....	Bhādūṇḍ . . . . .	C 2889
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Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

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Do. . . . .	Udaipur . . . . .	Udaipur . . . . .	C 2968
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Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tehsil or Sub-division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*concl'd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1969-70

## INTRODUCTION

### GENERAL

During the year under report 13 copper-plate grants and 796 inscriptions on stone and other materials were examined by the Epigraphical Branch. Of these the copper-plates are included in Appendix A. Of the other inscriptions, Appendix B contains 327 items the majority of which were collected by the members of the Technical Section of this office. In Appendix C, continued from the previous year, are noticed 190 inscriptions. The Appendix D contains 279 Arabic and Persian inscriptions. Appendix E contains the list of negatives of the photographs taken during the year.

Owing to the continued financial stringency during this year also only some members of the Technical Section could undertake tours for collecting epigraphs. I visited during this year some places in Jammu and Kashmir and some places in Mysore State and copied a number of inscriptions. They include inscriptions belonging to the Lōharas (Nos. B 146-47, 157) and the Sultāns of Kashmir (No. B 144).

Shri K. G. Krishnan, Superintending Epigraphist, visited Domlur near Bangalore and copied some inscriptions. Dr. K. V. Ramesh, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist, visited some places in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for copying inscriptions. His collection includes quite a few inscriptions belonging to the Chandēllas (Nos. B 183, 186, 189), the Pāṇḍuvamśīs (No. B 165) and the Chaulukyas of Gujarat (No. B 208). Shri V. S. Subrahmanyam, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the epigraphical survey of the Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh. His collections include an interesting inscription of the Vaidumbas (No. B 3). Shri C. R. Srinivasan, Epigraphical Assistant, completed the village-wise survey of the Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District and commenced the village-wise survey of the Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu. His collections include inscriptions belonging to the Pallavas (No. B 309), the Chōlas (No. B 311) and the Hoysālas (Nos. B 261 and 275). Shri Ramsharma, Epigraphical Assistant, visited some places in Gujarat and copied a number of inscriptions especially in Bēt, Okhamandal Tahsil, Jamnagar District (Nos. B 25-108). Shri S. S. Ramachandramurthy, Epigraphical Assistant, commenced the village-wise survey of the Narasapur Taluk, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. His collections include inscriptions of the Chōlas (No. B 9) and of the Kākatiya period (Nos. B 12-18).

Appendices A and B also include items for which original copper-plates or impressions of copper-plate charters or their photographs and impressions of stone inscriptions were received from some Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India; from some institutions like the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar; the Director of Museums, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras; the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal; the Curator, Ganga Golden Jubilee Museums, Bikaner; and the Department of Oriental Antiquities, the British Museum, London, and from some individuals like Dr. D. C. Sircar, Calcutta, Shri S. V. Sohoni, Patna, and Shri Dilip Virdi, Raipur. We are thankful to them for sending the epigraphical material.

The inscriptions listed in Appendix D were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Persian and Arabic inscriptions, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur. While the impressions of a few of them were taken from the

old collection and that of one was received from the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, the remaining were copied from some places in Bengal and in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh respectively by Shri A. A. Kadiri and Shri M. F. Khan, Epigraphical Assistants, Nagpur.

During the year under report facilities for doing research on epigraphical subjects were as usual provided for both Indian scholars and scholars from other countries.

The important inscriptions of this year's collections are reviewed below.

### COPPER-PLATES

**GUPTAS.**—No. A 10 is a single copper-plate engraved on both sides, originally discovered at Jagadishpur, Rajshahi District, East Pakistan and now deposited in the Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi. The language of the record is Sanskrit and the characters are late Brāhmī. It is dated in the year 128, Chaitra 20, the year being apparently of the Gupta era. Issued from Pūrnakaśikā in Śringavēra-vithī by *Ayuktaka* Achyuta and the *adhikarana*, it is in the form of an address to the chief house-holders of Gulmagandhika and Sa[m\*]lgōhālīka. It records the grant of one *kulyavāpa* of land by purchase by three individuals of Puṇḍravarddhana for worship in and repairs to the *vihāra* at the *Siddhāyotana* at Mēchikāmra and the *vihārikā* and the temple of *Sahasraraśmī* (i.e., the Sun-god) at Gulmagandhika. The document was written by Rudradāsa and the plate was prepared by *Susimha*. Though the record does not refer itself to the reign of any king, *Ayuktaka* Achyuta is described as meditating on the feet of *Bhaṭṭāraka*. In view of this, and in view of the year 128, in which the record was issued it may be assigned, to the reign of Kumāragupta I (circa 415-55 A.D.). The reference to the temple of the Sun-god in Bengal in the age of the Guptas is interesting. In this connection it may be pointed out that Kumārpur and Niyamatpur, also in Rajshahi District, have yielded images of *Sūrya* belonging to the pre-Gupta times. (*History of Bengal*, Vol. I, pp. 456 and 521). This record has been published in *Banglā Academy Patrikā*, Dacca University, Māgha-Chaitra, B.S. 1370, pp. 36 ff. and plates. This is also published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 247 and plates.

**CHĀLUKYAS OF BĀDĀMI.**—No. A 4 is a set of three copper-plates originally discovered at Hūli, Saundatti Taluk, Belgaum District, Mysore State and now deposited in the Kannada Research Institute, Karnatak University, Dharwar. This undated charter is written in Sanskrit language and in Telugu-Kannada characters of the 6th-7th century A.D. This is the second known charter of the king Maṅgalarāja, or Maṅgalēsa, the first one being the Nerur plates (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 161). It refers itself to the reign of Pṛithvivallabha Maṅgalarāja *alias* Raṇavikrānta and records that at the behest of the king, Raviśakti, the son of Sēndraka Kaṇṇaśakti of Phanikula, made a grant of 50 *nivartanas* of land in the village of Kīruvvaṭṭakere which was under his rule, to the temple of Śāntibhagavān (i.e., Śāntinātha). The gift was entrusted to the care of Abhayanandi, the disciple of Śrīnamdi of Paralūra-saṅgha. The donor Raviśakti and his father Sēndraka Kaṇṇaśakti are known for the first time from this record. Nevertheless, attention may be drawn to an undated inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1965-66, No. B 377) from Araḷihonda, Kalhatgi Taluk, Dharwar District, palaeographically assignable to the 6th-7th century in which a certain Kaṇṇaśakti-arasa figures as the donor during the reign of one Piṭṭiamman (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 334). Though the *śakti* ending in the name of this donor suggests the likelihood of his having belonged to the Sēndraka family it is not possible to state in the present state of our knowledge if Kaṇṇaśakti-arasa and Kaṇṇaśakti of our charter are identical. As regards the grant of land made to the Jaina deity Śāntibhagavān it may be pointed out that besides the present charter a few other epigraphical records also register grants made by the Sēndrakas to the Jaina deities and institutions, thereby showing that Jainism was patronised by this family of rulers (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 31; *SIL.*, Vol. XX, No. 3).

It is interesting that the seal of this grant bears a figure of a tigress suckling its cub. This is an unusual feature, Chālukya seals normally bearing the repre-

oration of the god Varāka. It is even possible that the seal is not contemporaneous with the record. This is published in *The Journal of Karnatak University* (Social Sciences), Vol. V, pp. 175 ff. and plates.

No. A 6 is a copper-plate charter originally found at Mōḍlimb, Miraj Taluk, South Setara District, Maharashtra, impressions of which are found in the office of the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore. Engraved in Telugu-Kannada characters of the 7th century and written in Sanskrit language, it records the grant of the village Tiyaṛē-grāma situated on the banks of the river Sinnā to Dēvagana-svāmin of Kāśyapa-gōtra in connection with the construction of a tank by him. The grant is stated to have been made by the king Paramēśvara who is described as the son of Kirttivarman and grandson of the performer of Hiranyagarbha and Aśvamēdha. The grandfather of the ruler whose name is not given is no doubt Pulakēśin I who is known to have performed the Hiranyagarbha and Aśvamēdha. The reigning king Paramēśvara himself is none other than Pulakēśin II who is stated in the record to have made the gift on the full-moon day in the month of Vaiśākha. No other details of date are given. It is interesting that in the place of the usual Chālukya invocatory verse *Jayaty-āvishkṛitam*, etc., a different verse *Jayati jalada-vrinda*, etc., is given at the beginning. This has been noticed in *A.R.W.C. ASI.*, 1912-13, No. 2595. (Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 215ff. and plates).

**WESTERN GANGAS.**—No. A 5 is a set of copper-plates originally from Kukkanūr, Yelburga Taluk, Raichur District, Mysore State and now deposited in the Kannada Research Institute, Karnatak University, Dharwar. This charter composed in Sanskrit language and written in Kannada characters is dated Śaka 890, Vibhava, Uttarāyana-saṁkrānti (968-69 A.D.) and refers itself to the reign of the Western Gaṅga ruler Mārasimha II *alias* Gaṅga-Kandarppa who is stated to be ruling over Gaṅgakandarppa-dhavaḷa-vishaya and Gaṅgapādi-96,000. It records the gift made by Kundanāsāmi, the elder sister of the king, of the village Addavurage situated to the north of Kukkanūra-agrahāra and to the west of Rājapura-agrahāra in the Dhavaḷa-vishaya to the brāhmana Kōlapārya-bhaṭṭa, son of Rudra of Kāśyapa-gōtra. While narrating the genealogy of the donee his great-grandfather is stated to have hailed from Kāñchidēsa. It is stipulated that a fixed *siddhāya* amount of 99 *dināras* as per the *kattala* of Kukkanūra in respect of the gift village was to be paid every year probably to the king, the rest of the taxes being exempted. The donor is stated to have obtained the village from the ruler. The record was written by Eṛegāṅga, son of Āriyadāsa and a disciple of Udayanāṁdi and was engraved by Kannaka. The donatrix Kundanāsāmi who is praised in great detail in a long prose passage of the *mālā* type in the record is stated to be the wife of Rājāditya of the Chālukya family.

**CHANDRAS.**—Three sets of copper-plate inscriptions (Nos. A 1-3) discovered at Chārpātramurā on the Lālmāi-Maināmāti range near Comilla, Tippera District, East Pakistan belong to this dynasty, all the three of them being issued from Vikramapura. They are written in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters of about the first half of the 11th century. Of these, Nos. A 1-2 refer themselves to the reign of Paramēśvara Paramabhāṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Laḍahachandra whose genealogy is narrated and who is described as *Paramasauvata*. While No. A 1 was issued on the 30th Jyēsthā in his 6th regnal year, No. A 2 was issued on the 3rd Āshāḍha of the same year. No. 1 records a grant, made by the king, of a plot of land and two villages in the name of the god Vāsudēva in favour of the deity Laḍaha-Mādhava-bhaṭṭāraka installed by him for the increase of the religious merit and fame of his own self and his parents. No. 2 records the royal grant of Suravōraka-grāma attached to the Pēranātana-vishaya in Samatata-maṇḍala in Paundra-bhukti in the name of the god Vāsudēva-bhaṭṭāraka and in favour of the same deity as mentioned in No. 1 but stated herein to have been installed by the king at Paṭṭikēra. Both these documents were first registered by the officer (not named) *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* and next by the *Mahākshapatalika*. The name of the deity Laḍaha-Mādhava-bhaṭṭāraka suggests that it was named after the king.

No. 3 which is undated refers itself to the reign of P.P.M. Gōvindachandra, the son and successor of Laḍahachandra, and also described as *Paramasauvata*. It records the royal grant of land in Sāharatalāka attached to the Pēranātana-vishaya within Samatata-maṇḍala in Paundra-bhukti in the name of the god Śiva-bhaṭṭāraka and in favour of the deity Natṭēśvara-bhaṭṭāraka for the religious merit and fame of the king and his parents. The name of the deity Natṭēśvara-bhaṭṭāraka reminds one of the Natarāja aspect of Śiva, which was a peculiarity of

South India. In this connection attention may be drawn to an inscription dated in the 18th year in the reign of Laḍahachandra which records the making and installation of the image of Narttēsvara-bhaṭṭāraka (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, p. 351).

Though both Laḍahachandra and Gōvindachandra are described as *Parama-saugata* in keeping with the Buddhist leanings of the dynasty, it is interesting that the former installed and made grants of land to the Vaiṣṇavite deity Laḍaha-Mādhava-bhaṭṭāraka and that the latter made a grant of land to the Śaivite deity Narttēsvara-bhaṭṭāraka. These are published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 197 ff., and plates.

### INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

**PANḌUVAMŚIS.**—A much damaged and undated stone inscription (No. B. 165) from Mallār, Bilaspur Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh is engraved in Sanskrit language and Siddhamātrikā characters of about the 7th century and records the grant of the village Gōksharapadraka by the king Bālārjuna evidently of this family.

**PARAMĀRAS OF MĀLAVA.**—No. B 327, engraved on the pedestal of a marble image of the goddess Sarasvatī, found at Dhār, Dhar Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh and now preserved in the British Museum, London, is in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters of about the 11th century. It is dated V. S. 10091, probably a mistake for V. S. 1091 which fell within the reign-period of the king Bhōja of the Paramāra dynasty. The text of the inscription consists of a verse in the *Sārlūlavikrīḍita* metre, in praise of the goddess Vāgdēvī (i.e., Sarasvatī) of Bhōjanarēndra-chandra-nagarī, probably referring to Dhārā, and a prose passage stating that the maker was Maṇathala, the son of the *Sūtradhāra* Sahira. The record is stated to have been written by a certain *Vijñānin* Kalivadēva (cf. *Paramāra Inscriptions in Dhar State*, pp. 95 ff.; Bhandarkar's List, No. 120).

No. B 220 is engraved on a slab built into the wall above the lintel of a house in front of the Jaina temple inside the fort area of Vidiśā. This slightly damaged Sanskrit inscription, written in Nāgarī characters is dated V.S. 1216, Chaitra ba. 12 (1159-60 A.D.). It records the construction of a temple of the god Varāha by some person (name lost) who is also said to have raised an orchard on the banks of the river Vētravati. Towards the end of the record a reference is made to a certain Trailōkyavarman-nṛpati. The record was engraved by *Sūtradhāra* Vasu[dēva]. The ruler Trailōkyavarman may be identified with his namesake figuring in the fragmentary inscription from Gyaspur (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 93-94) as also in the Bhōpāl plates of Hariśchandra-dēva (ibid., Vol. XXIV, pp. 225 ff., and plate), issued in V.S. 1214 (1137 A.D.). It is interesting to note that in these two records Trailōkyavarman is given the title *Mahākumāra* and that in the Bhōpāl plates he is also given the title *Samadhigata-pañchamahāśabda*, while the inscription under review mentions him merely as *nṛpati*. Also, since the Bhōpāl plates of V.S. 1214, which were issued by *Mahākumāra* Hariśchandra merely mention Trailōkyavarman-dēva as having bestowed upon the former the victorious realm, the present inscription, dated two years later may also be attributed to the reign of Hariśchandra-dēva who may have been mentioned in the damaged part of the record.

**CHAULUKYAS OF GUJARAT.**—Engraved on a slab built into the proper right wall outside the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Bhōlēnāth temple at Būpānk, Ratlam Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh, (No. B 208), in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters, this inscription is dated Vikrama 1198, Āshāḍha śu. 1, Tuesday corresponding to 1142 A.D., April 28. The record gives the genealogy of the Chaulukya family and then states that Jayasimhadēva-Siddharāja, the then ruling king, in the course of his visit to the Mālava kingdom conquered by him (*nijabhūja-jitām Mālava-mahīm*), on finding the temple of Virūpāksha (i.e. Śiva) in disrepair, caused, out of devotion, a new temple to be constructed. The conquest of Mālava by Jayasimha-Siddharāja is already well known from literary and epigraphical sources (*Dynastic History of Northern India*, pp. 969 ff.) and the latest so far known date of his occupation of the territory is V.S. 1196 supplied by the Dohad inscription (Bhandarkar's List, No. 245). This inscription is important in that, according to it, the king Jayasimha continued to be in possession of the Mālava territory even as late as V.S. 1198 and that in that year he actually paid a visit to the conquered territory.



**LŌHARAS OF KASHMIR.**—No. B 157, a damaged inscription in Sanskrit language and Śāradā characters, engraved on the pedestal of a bronze image of Bōdhisattva now kept in the S.P.S. Museum, Śrīnagar, is dated in [Laukika] year 65, Śrāvaṇa śu. 15 and refers itself to the reign of Diddaddēva, (i.e. Didda-dēva). On grounds of palaeography, the record may be assigned to the second half of the 10th century and the year 65 equated with 989-90 A.D. The inscription seems to record the gift of the image by a certain Chandrakshaya and mentions *Rājānaka upāsaka* Bhīmaṭa and Bāpaṭa. The ruler Didda-dēva is evidently identical with queen Diddā of Kashmir who is known to have ruled independently from 981-1005 A.D. It is interesting to note that her name is given in the masculine form as Didda-dēva, while in her only other known inscription (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 153 ff. and plate), also from Śrīnagar but now preserved in the Lahore Museum, and dated 992 A.D., she is described as *Rājan* in the masculine though her name is given as Diddā. In this connection it may be pointed out that the Kākatiya queen Rudrāmbā has been called in several of her inscriptions as Rudradēva-mahārāja (*SII.*, Vol. X, Nos. 398, 401, 403, etc.). *Rājānaka upāsaka* Bhīmaṭa is known for the first time from this inscription. His description as an *upāsaka* suggests that he was a Buddhist and this is strengthened by the fact that the bronze image on the pedestal of which the inscription is engraved is stated to be a representation of a Bōdhisattva, a Buddhist deity, which was caused to be made and presented to a Buddhist shrine. It is interesting to note that he is also called a *Rājānaka* a title conferred upon those who rendered service to the crown (M.A. Stein, *Kalhana's Chronicle of the kings of Kaśmīr*, Vol. I, p. 244, note 117).

Nos. 146-47, engraved on two stone slabs, are now preserved in the S.P.S. Museum, Śrīnagar. Both are Sanskrit records engraved in Śāradā characters. Of these, No. B 146, originally found at Diughgam, is dated in the [Laukika] year 25, Chaitra śu. 12, and refers itself to the reign of the Lōhara ruler Jayasimhadēva. Though the details of the date are insufficient for verification, the record may be assigned on palaeographical grounds to the middle of the 12th century and the Laukika year 25 equated with 1149-50 A.D., which falls within the known reign-period (1128-55 A.D.) of this ruler (*A History of Kashmir*, p. 150). It seems to record some act of piety by some one (name lost).

No. B 147, originally found at Tapar, Sopar Tahsil, Baramulla District, is dated in the [Laukika] year 33, Āshāḍha śu. 15, and refers itself to the reign of Paramānudēva, the son and successor of Jayasimha. The Laukika year 33 may be equated, on palaeographical grounds, with 1157 A.D., which falls within the known reign-period (1155-64 A.D.) of this ruler. The inscription records that some structure (not specified) was caused to be constructed by a certain Ghagga, the son of the brāhmaṇa Jagarāja.

**NIKUMBHAS.**—No. B 222 is engraved on the left side inner wall outside the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Mahādēva temple at Pātṇē, Chalisgaon Tahsil, Jalgaon District, Maharashtra. It is dated Śaka 1075, Śrīmukha, and is in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters. It records the construction of a temple of the god Madanadahana (i.e. Śiva) by the Nikumbha ruler Indrarāja whose genealogy is also given in the record. It further records the grant of the village Dēvasaṅgama made by the ruler's son Gōvana with the permission of his mother Śrīdēvī on the occasion of the consecration of the temple. The record also contains a praise of the minister Chaṅgadēva. This inscription has been edited in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 39-42 and plate, where it has been wrongly held that Indrarāja had died by the date of the record and that his queen Śrīdēvī was acting as regent on behalf of his minor son Gōvana.

**ŚILĀHĀRAS OF NORTHERN KONKAN.**—No. B 227 engraved on a slab kept in the Police Station near the Fort at Bassein, Bassein Tahsil, Thana District, Maharashtra, is a damaged but interesting record. Written in Sanskrit language and local dialect and in Nāgarī characters and dated Śaka 1120, Kālayukta, Mārgaśīra ba. 15, Monday corresponding to 1198 A.D., November 30, this record refers itself to the reign of *Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara* Anantadēvarāja. The grant portion, which is badly worn out, mentions a certain *Mahāmātya* (name not clear) and certain other persons with the surname of *Prabhu*. In view of the provenance of the record and the manner in which the king is introduced, Anantadēva may be taken to have belonged to the Śilāhāra

dynasty of northern Kōṅkana. The only hitherto known Śilāhāra Anantadēva ruled almost a century before the date of the record under review. The importance of this record lies in the fact that it reveals the existence of the second Anantadēva in 1198 A.D. But the relationship of this Anantadēva II with either Aparāditya II or his son Kōśidēva II cannot be ascertained in the present state of our knowledge.

**CHANDELLAS.**—This year's collection includes seven records of this family (Nos. 183, 186, 189-91, 200-01). Of these, four inscriptions (Nos. 183, 189-91) belong to the reign of Viravarman. No. B 183 which is engraved on the pedestal of a broken stone image of a Jaina deity lying in the ruined temple site near the ruined basti in front of the temple of Ajayapāla at the hill fortress of Ajaygarh, Ajaygarh Tahsil, Panna District, Madhya Pradesh is dated Vikrama 1331, Phālguna ba. 11, Wednesday regularly corresponding to 1275 A.D., January 24. The inscription, the right side of which is broken away and which refers to the reign of Viravarmmadēva, contains a verse in praise of Muni Kumḍakumāda belonging to the Mūla-saṅgha and mentions the *Āchārya* Kumudachandra.

No. B 191, which is fragmentary, is engraved above the image of a female deity carved in relief on a rock near the second gateway at the same place. It is dated Vikrama 1344, Phālguna ba. 2, Wednesday corresponding to 1288 A.D., January 21, f.d.t. 40. It mentions Harasiddhidēvī, as the queen of Viravarman (*Srī-Viravarmma-mahishī*), and refers to the family name Paramāra and to Vaikuntha and to Gaṅgādhara. The queen Harasiddhidēvī is known for the first time from this inscription. Another Ajaygarh inscription (No. B 189) dated 27 years earlier mentions Kalyānadēvī, another queen of the same ruler, called therein as *mahishī* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 328, text line 10) but taken by its editor as the chief queen (*ibid.*, p. 325). The names Vaikuntha and Gaṅgādhara are interesting in that they seem to denote respectively the seated aspect of Viṣṇu as Vaikuntha-Nārāyana and the aspect of Śiva as Gaṅgādhara. We know from the Baghari inscription (*ibid.*, pp. 208 and 211, verses 25-26) that temples to Hari and Indumauli (i.e., Śiva) were built by Sallakshaṇa, the minister of the king Paramardidēva, attesting to the fact that the worship of both Viṣṇu and Śiva was equally encouraged during the period. The occurrence of the terms Vaikuntha and Gaṅgādhara in our inscription goes to show that the same state of affairs prevailed in the reign-period of king Viravarman. At the end of the record mention is made of *Thakkura* Akhaū of Jayapura-durgga and his son Suhādadēva who appears to have been the writer of the record. This Suhādadēva also figures in Nos. B 192, 194 and 204. The latest hitherto known date for the king Viravarman was V.S. 1342 supplied by the Gurha *saṭi* stone inscription (Bhandarkar's List, No. 608). Since the record under review refers to Harasiddhidēvī as the *mahishī* of Viravarman suggesting thereby that the latter was the then ruling king, this record may be taken to afford the latest date viz., V.S. 1344 for Viravarman.

No. B 186, engraved on the pedestal of a broken image lying outside the ruined basti in front of the Ajayapāla temple at Ajaygarh, is badly worn out. It is dated Vikrama 135 [9], Mārgaśīrsha śu. 13, Tuesday. The date is irregular but it falls in 1302-03 A.D. It appears to record the obeisance of some person (name not clear) and mentions a certain Arjuna and Prāgadēva.

**RĀSHTRŌDAS.**—No. B 129 was originally found at the Trivēni gate of Sōmanātha-pāṭan and is now preserved in the Museum at Pāṭan. The inscription is dated Vikrama 1440, Āshāḍha ba. 8, Saturday regularly corresponding to 1384 A.D., June 11, according to the *Kārttikādi-Pūrṇimānta* reckoning (contra *Inscriptions of Kathiawad*, No. 44; Bhandarkar's List, No. 724, where the Vikrama year has been read as 1442. Bhandarkar has, however, also suggested the correct equivalent, but taking the Vikrama year 1442 both as current and *Chaitrādi*). The inscription records the construction of a step-well, a tank, temple for the Tridēvas, a *prapā* and a *chatvara* near the gateway, by Yamunā, the wife of the Rāshtrōḍa ruler Bhārma and the daughter of Yādava Bhīma and his queen Mānikyadēvī. The Tridēva mentioned here may represent the Hindu Trinity Brāhmā, Viṣṇu and Mahēśvara like the term Traipurushadēva (see *A.R.Ep.*, 1964-65, p. 11). There is a short record on the left margin dated Vikrama 1448, Jyēṣṭha śu. 13 (1391 A.D.) referring to the installation of the deity Saṅgamēśvara.



**VĀGHĒLAS OF KĀNKRŌLI.**—No. B 128 in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters of about the 14th century is engraved on a stone slab with the figure of a standing man sketched on it, discovered at Pātan and now preserved in the Museum at Pātan. It mentions a certain Sōmabrahma as the son of *Bhāṭa* Khimā who was the son of *Tha°* Lūnāsī. This Sōmabrahma is probably identical with Sōmabrahma mentioned in an inscription dated Vikrama 1445 (1289 A.D.) from Khōrāsā (*Inscriptions of Kathiawad*, No. 47) where, however, he is described as a *bhūpa*, belonging to the Vāghēlā family of Karkarapuri (modern Kānkrōli). This identification is strengthened by the fact that the same Khōrāsā inscription mentions one Kshēmarāja as the father of Sōmabrahma, the name Khimā occurring in our inscription as that of Sōmabrahma's father being only a local variant of Kshēma. It is, however, interesting to note that Kshēmarāja or Khimā is described as *Bhāṭa* in our inscription, and as *Rājan* in the Khōrāsā inscription. Sōmabrahma's grandfather, who is known for the first time from this record, is described as *Thākura*. The provenance of the record shows that the record belongs to a time soon after the migration of Sōmabrahma from Mārwar to Surāshtra in the wake of the Muslim invasion (contra *ibid.*, p. 35). In view of the fact that the record confines itself merely to the mention of the three names discussed above, it may be concluded that the figure of the devotee with folded hands over his head, sketched on the stone, represents Sōmabrahma, mentioned in the inscription as offering perpetual obeisance.

**SULTĀNS OF KASHMIR.**—No. B 144 is written in Sanskrit language and Śaradā characters on a large stone at the mouth of the stream locally known as Bhuvanēśvarī near Khunmōh, in Srinagar Tahsil and District. It is dated in [Laukika] year 4, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 5, Friday and in Kali year 4530. The details are irregular. However, the inscription may be assigned to 1428 A.D. The record refers itself to the reign of Jayanōlabadēna Sāha, i.e., Zain-ul-Abidin (1420-70 A.D.), the son of Sakandara, i.e., Sikandar (1389-1413 A.D.) and mentions a brāhmaṇa Chhindaka as *dēsādhipati* and as residing at Khōnamōśa, the *agrahāra* created by king Khagēndra in Satīsaras. It records the building of an *āśrama* (hermitage) by the merchant Pūrṇaka, also a resident of the same place, and the son of Suva. In highlighting the sanctity of the *āśrama* the inscription refers to the *yōgi* Gammatisōtaka as having come there from Jayāpīḍadurga and attained salvation. The record further states that the *āśrama* was consecrated on the given date. Two individuals named Kanthaka and Natthaka are mentioned probably as witnesses, and also a writer named Gaggakē who was a *takshaka*. The king Khagēndra, the founding of the fort Jayāpīḍa-durga by king Jayāpīḍa and the places Satīsaras and Khōnamōśa are all known from the *Rājatarangini* (M.A. Stein, *Kathān's Chronicle of the Kings of Kaśmīr*).

**MUGHAL.**—No. B 207 engraved on a step-well near a temple at Muñj, Alot Tahsil, Ratlam District, Madhya Pradesh, in local dialect and Nāgarī characters is dated Vikrama 1723, Śaka 1588 (1666 A.D.) and it refers itself to the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb. It records the construction of a step-well by a certain Dāmōdaradēva. Rāthōḍa Jagatasīghajī and Karanājī are stated to be in possession of the village Muñja in Aīōṭha-pragaṇa.

**RULERS OF JAISALMER.**—No. B 37 is engraved on a stone slab built into the wall to the left of the door in the shrine of Narasi Mehtā in the compound of the Saṅkhanārāyaṇa temple at Bēt in Okhamandal Tahsil in Jamnagar District, Gujarat. Dated Vikrama 1851, Śrāvana śu. 13 (1794-95 A.D.), it records that a *dharmasālā* (i.e., a pilgrims' rest house) was caused to be constructed in Saṅkshōddhāra by the ruler *Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāṇaka* Mūlarāja of Jaisalmer. The record also mentions *Purōhita* Sadā Rāva Mulachanda and others probably as the king's agents. The mason was Rapachhōḍa. The king Mūlarāja of this record is already known from a few records of his from Jaisalmer (Bhandarkar's List, Nos. 1057, 1059 and 1066). It is interesting to note that here the king is given the title *Mahārāṇaka*, while in two of his Jaisalmer inscriptions he is referred to as *Mahārāvuta* (*ibid.*, Nos. 1057 and 1059) and in a third inscription from the same place he is given the title *Rāula* (*ibid.*, No. 1066). The presence of this inscription at Bēt Dvārkā shows that the king Mūlarāja, either in person or through his agents, arranged for the construction of the *dharmasālā* at the holy place.

**PALLAVAS.**—No. B 209 from Dēśi near Māmaṇḍūr in Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nāḍa is dated in the 25th year in the reign of

**Kampavarman.** It is engraved on the *tripaṭṭa* fragments built into the north and south sides of the Vaikunṭha-perumāl temple. The record which is not complete refers to a deity Irundaperumāṇaḍigal (apparently a seated form of Viṣṇu) in a temple of a village whose name is lost. The village, however, is stated to be, probably, in the area irrigated by a tank called Chittiramēga-taṭākam in Kāli-yūrk-kōṭṭam. This inscription affords the only evidence from the Pallava side to the possible identification of this tank with the big tank between Dūṣi and Māmaṇḍūr (*Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas*, p. 96). *Chittiramēga* was evidently a title of the founder of this tank. The identification of this founder with Mahēndravarmān already made (*ibid.*) is confirmed by a similar title of his, *mahāmēga* occurring in the Pallāvaram cave temple (*SII.*, Vol. XII, No. 13) and also on a pillar in the Ēkāmrēśvara temple at Kāñchipuram (*ibid.*, No. 14). Two Chōla inscriptions on a rock-cut cave in Māmaṇḍūr itself attest to this name (*ibid.*, Vol. IV, Nos. 137 and 138).

**VAIDUMBAS.**—No. B 3 in Telugu from Indukūrupalle, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, engraved on a hero-stone in characters of the 9th-10th century, records the death of a hero in a cattle raid while Rāma-mahārāja was ruling. Rāma-mahārāja perhaps belongs to the Vaidumba family even though the usual *prasaṣti* is absent, since this area was being ruled by the Vaidumbas. This is the only record of this king discovered so far.

**CHŌLAS.**—No. B 311 is a fragmentary Tamil record from Dūṣi, Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu. It is in characters of the 10th century. This records the gift of a perpetual lamp by Uruppiṇi, wife of Sēnaṇ Namban for god Śrī-Kṛṣṇa and consort (*nampirāṭṭiyār*) whose images are stated to have been installed by Namban Tiraṇ of Tīyaṅkuḍi. This also registers gifts of (1) 90 sheep by an individual (name lost) for a lamp for which a native of Kāñchipuram agreed to supply oil measured by *ūragattu-niṇṇāṇ* and (2) land, made tax-free, for food offerings in the midday by another individual. The worship of Kṛṣṇa with his consort is also referred to in an inscription from Tiruvellaṅgai (*SII.*, Vol. III, No. 132) which is assignable to Uttamachōla or Aditya II. Another record (*ibid.*, Vol. XIX, No. 400) dated in the 16th year in the reign of Parakēsarivarman, who may be identified with Uttamachōla, from Uḍaiyārkūḍi in Chidambaram Taluk, South Arcot District refers to a temple of Dvārāpati Paramasvāmi (i.e., Kṛṣṇa). The present record affords another proof of the worship of Kṛṣṇa during the 10th century. The name Uruppiṇi is the Tamil form of Rukmiṇī (*Dīvyaprabandham*, Tiruvāymoli, 7, 10, 6).

No. B 9 in Telugu language and characters was copied from a pillar lying near the office in the Kṣhīrārāmēśvara temple, Pālakollu, Narasapur Taluk, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. This is dated in the 23rd year (1035 A.D.) in the reign of Parakēsarivarman Rājēndrachōla I. The king is endowed with the well-known epithet *pūrvadeśama-gaṅgayam-gaḍāromu-gonḍa*. It records the sale of 10 *puṭṭi* of land in the village measured by *chēnugonḍakōla* to the temple to provide for lamps and other services, by a body called the Setṭi-120. The price of the land in gold is stated to have been received by the body from the treasury of god Umāsaṅhitar Śrī Rājēndrachōḍa-vidaṅgar. This deity is apparently a form of Śiva with his consort installed in the king's name. A similar instance where the image of Umāskandasahitar was called also Chittiramēli-vidaṅgar is known to us from an inscription (*A.R.Ep.*, 1968-69, No. B 23) assignable to the 13th century from Timmasanudram in Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh. Pālukolanu, evidently identical with the findspot, is stated to have been situated in Pāvunavaramu, a territorial division well known from other epigraphs.

**HOYSALAS.**—Nos. 256, 260-63, etc. copied from the Chandrachūdēśvara temple furnish new information about a family of feudatories of the Hoysalas who ruled the area around Hosūr. No. B 261 in Tamil language and script is dated Śaka 1183, Duṇṇaṭi and refers to Dharmattālvār, son of Tribhuvanamalla-pūrvādhirājar Atti-ālvār. It records the gift of a village to provide for worship to the image of the goddess in the temple of Sevudaināyaṇār set up by the former. No. B 297 which is undated and engraved in characters of about the 13th century records some benefaction to the same temple made by Aḷagiyaperumāl Attimalaṇ Karu[.] vandarāsan, son of Tribhuvanamalla-pūrvādhirājan Dharmattālvār. No. B 262 dated Śaka 1193, Prajā[pati], Rishabha 9, Monday (1271 A.D., May 4) records provision made for worship and offerings by the Śrīmāhēśvarar and

Pūrvādhirājar Śivapādaśēkharapperumāl *alias* Dharmattālvār. These three inscriptions appear to give the names of four members of this family who seem to have the dynastic name of Pūrvādhirājar.

Atti-ālvār  
|  
Dharmattālvār  
|  
Alagiya-perumāl  
Attimallan  
|  
Śivapādaśēkharapperumāl  
*alias* Dharmattālvār

These chiefs are thus known to have ruled over the area around Hosūr, the findspot of the inscription and also as far up to parts of Malur Taluk in Kolar District in the north (*Ep. Carn.*, X, Mr. 60 and 78) and parts of Bangalore Taluk in Bangalore District (*ibid.*, IX, Bn. 99 and An. 78 and 94) in Mysore State. No. B 258 in Tamil characters of about the 13th century from the same temple in Hosūr records the assignment of income from *kadamai* from the village Śirunattamaṅgalam for food offerings to the images of Dvārapālakas set up probably by Śiruppillai, a *mudali* of Pūrādarāyar. It is dated Āngira, Chittirai. The word Pūrādarāyar is evidently a corruption of Pūrvādhirājar. The cyclic year Āngira i.e., Āngirasa (1272 A.D.) indicates that Pūrvādhirājar is identical with Śivapādaśēkharapperumāl *alias* Dharmattālvār. This inscription affords a rare instance of provision being made for the worship of Dvārapālakas.

No. B 275 is engraved on the south wall of the Vināyaka-mandapa in the Chandrachūdēśvara temple in Hosūr, Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu. It is in Sanskrit language and Grantha characters of about the 13th century. It records the death of king Rāmanātha on Monday in the month of Pausa in the year Manmatha when the *tithi* was *daśamī* in the bright fortnight and the star was Rōhiṇī and that his queens followed him. It also records that Tapōdhirāja, the preceptor (*guru*) of the king set up god Śambhu in a garden land on the thirteenth day after his death. Rāmanātha is evidently identical with the Hoysala king of the same name. The details of date viz., Manmatha, Pausa śu. 10, Rōhiṇī, Monday may therefore correspond regularly to 1296 A.D., January 16, if Pausa is corrected into Māgha according to the Indian Ephemeris. Though the record does not give the reason for the king's death, there is reason to believe that he died out of a prolonged illness. Three inscriptions in Tamil from Maḍivāla in Bowringpet Taluk in Bangalore District, Mysore State (*Ep. Carn.*, X, pp. 23, 25a, 25b), one dated in the year Vijaya, Pūrattādi in the 39th year in Rāmanātha's reign, the second in Manmatha, Pūrattādi in Śaka 12[1]5 and the 41st year in his reign, and the third in Arpiśi in the 41st year in his reign, record gifts of land by Irāmanāthadēvakumāra Mañjaya-māvuttar for the physical well-being of the king, thus suggesting that he fell ill sometime before the date of the first record i.e., Vijaya, Pūrattādi in the 39th year (1293 A.D., August-September). The provenance of the record i.e., Hosūr and the fact that Tapōdhirāja, the royal preceptor consecrated Śambhu on the 13th day at Hosūr seem to point to Hosūr itself to be the place of the king's death.

**KĀKATĪYAS.**—No. B 4, a Tamil inscription from Mōtakatla in Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh is dated Dundubhi, Vaikāśi, Anuḷam (Anurādhā) and Wednesday stated to be also the birth-day of the donor *māhā-maṇḍalika*, *mahāpradhāna*, *gandapendāra* Jannigadēva. This chief, who was apparently the same as his namesake of the Kāyastha family, is known to have served Kākatīya Ganapatidēva (*SI.*, X, No. 370 from Tripurāntakam, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh) in Śaka 1181 (1259-60 A.D.) and also to have continued to serve under Rudramadēvi (*ibid.*, No. 402 from Kārempūdi, Guntur District) in Śaka 1186 (1264-65 A.D.). Hence the details of date in the present record may correspond to 1262 A.D. (Śaka 1184), May 6 which was, however, Saturday and not Wednesday as stated in the record. This chief is stated to have ruled over the area from Pānūṅallu to Kaivāramukōta in Śaka 1186 (1264-65 A.D.) according to the record cited above and to have ruled over the area from

Pānūngallu to Mārjavāda (i.e., Mahārājapādi) according to another epigraph from Durgi, Guntur District (ibid., No. 422). The present record along with two more inscriptions (*A.R.Ep.*, 1907, No. 610 and *Ins. Med. Pres.*, Cd., No. 850) in the area attests to the Kāyastha's rule in Mahārājapādi in which Mōtakatla, the findspot, is located, upto at least Śaka 1191, the date of the inscription from Durgi. The inscription records the gift of Mōttaikattu *alias* Maṇumāpuram by the chief as *bhaṭṭavaritti* to provide for worship for his merit. It is apparent that Mōttaikattu was the permanent name of the village now called Mōtakatla. The name Maṇumāpuram was given to this place evidently due to its possible association with Maṇmasiddhi, the first Telugu-Chōḍa king of that name who ruled over this area in the third quarter of the 12th century.

Seven Telugu inscriptions (Nos. B 12-18) were copied from four pillars lying in the Pushpēśvarasvāmi temple at Vallūru, Narasapur Taluk, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Four of them record the gift of the respective pillars on which they are engraved. No. B 12 dated Śaka 1201, Mēsha-saṁkrānti (1279 A.D., March 26) records the gift of that pillar stated to have been set up in the *dīpa-maṇḍapa* of the Kusumēśvarasvāmi temple in Vallūru. No. B 14, in characters of about the 13th century, records the gift of that pillar called *nīlamani-stambha* said to have been set up in the *nritya-kūṭa* in the . . . *nivāsabhavana-maṇḍapa* of the same temple. No. B 15, dated Śaka 1211, Chaitra-saṁkrānti (1289 A.D., March 25) in the reign of the Kōṇa Chief Gaṇapatidēva-mahārāja, records the setting up of the pillar called *akhāṇḍavarṭi dīpastambha* in the *divyavimāna-maṇḍapa*. No. B 16 dated Śaka 1201, Viśuvasaṁkrānti (1279 A.D., March 26 or September 29) records the installation of the pillar in the central platform (*madhyaramga*) in the *āsthānamāṇḍapa* of the temple. Thus four different *maṇḍapas* such as *dīpa-maṇḍapa*, . . . *nivāsabhavana-maṇḍapa*, *divya-vimāna-maṇḍapa* and *āsthāna-maṇḍapa* are referred to in these records. It is apparent that the Pushpēśvarasvāmi temple at Vallūru, called Kusumēśvarasvāmi temple in these records, was an extensive one with at least four *maṇḍapas* built in the last quarter of the 13th century. One of the pillars, it may be noted, was called *nīlamani-stambha*.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—No. B 162 is engraved on the shaft of a broken iron *triśūla* in the Suddha Mahādēva temple of Sudd Mahādēv, Udhampur Tahsil and District, Jammu and Kashmir. This Sanskrit inscription in Southern characters of about the 7th century, is, for the most part, worn out. The inscription begins with the word *Siddham* followed by the details of date which are lost. The names of Vibhunāga and [Gaṇa] patināga occur in line 2 in the available portion. It is significant that another *triśūla* inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1966-67, No. B 285 and Intro.), also in Southern characters of the same period and in Sanskrit language, found at Gōpēśvar, Chamoli District, Uttar Pradesh, mentions the names of rulers like Skandanāga, Vibhunāga, Amśunāga and Gaṇapatināga. It is possible that the same royal family was responsible for the setting up of both these *triśūlas* which attests to the Śaiva leanings of the family. In the present state of our knowledge it is not possible to ascertain the territory over which the family held sway.

Among a number of inscriptions now preserved in the Museum at Pātan or Prabhās-Pātan, Pātan-Veraval Tahsil, Junagarh District, Gujarat, No. B 113, engraved on the pedestal of a damaged marble stone figure of a standing man is dated Vikrama 1230, Māgha śu. 3, Monday, corresponding to 1174 A.D., January 7. It records that this is the image of *Mahāmātya* Jāja. We know that the king Ajayapāla was on the Chaulukya throne at that time, and it is not unlikely that Jāja served as *Mahāmātya* under this ruler.

Another pedestal inscription (No. B 115) dated Vikrama 1285, Phālguna śu. 9, Sunday, corresponding to 1229 A.D., February 4, records the making of the image of Ajitasvāmi (i.e., the 2nd Jaina Tirthaṅkara) by Sahajamati, the wife of Sajjana and its consecration by Śrīchandra-sūri. A third pedestal inscription (No. B 122) dated Vikrama 1338, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Sunday, corresponding to 1282 A.D., April 12, records the making of the image of Neminātha (i.e., the 22nd Jaina Tirthaṅkara) by Bhām° Sīhana, the son of Dhādha, who was the son of Bhām° Āsā of the Pallivāla-jñāti for the welfare of his father, and its consecration by Brahmānamda-sūri. A fourth pedestal



inscription (No. B 123), dated Vikrama 1340, Jyēshtha ba. 10, Friday corresponding to 1284 A.D., June 9, records the making of the image of Pārśvanātha (i.e., the 23rd Jaina Tīrthamkara). It mentions a certain *Bhām°* Virapāla of the Pallivāla-jñāti, his brother Pūrnasimha, *Bhām°* Vayajaladēvi and her sons Kumarasimha and Kēlisimha. The image is stated to have been consecrated by a certain Sūri (name lost) belonging to the Kōraṇitaka [-gachchha \*]. A fifth pedestal inscription (No. B 124), dated Vikrama 1344, Jyēshtha ba. 5, Friday, corresponding to 1288 A.D., May 21, records the making of an image of Munisuvrata (i.e., the 20th Jaina Tīrthamkara) along with Naradattādēvi by *Sā°* Mānika for the welfare of his grandfather *Sā°* Kamalāsri and of *Sā°* Kinhā belonging to Kumḍakumḍāchārya-saṃtāna and Upakēśa-gachchha, and its consecration by Siddha-sūri. It is interesting to note that along with the image of Tīrthamkara Munisuvrata, the image of his attendant *Yakshinī* Naradattādēvi was also made, although no mention is made of Varuṇa, the attendant *Yaksha* of the Tīrthamkara.

An inscription (No. B 121) engraved on a column containing a number of figures of goddesses, lions and elephants and dated Vikrama 1338, Vaiśākha śū. [. . .], Saturday (1281-82 A.D.) records the making of the image of Mallinātha (i. e., the 19th Jaina Tīrthamkara) by *Tha°* Āsapāla of the Pallivāla-jñāti for the merit of *Sā°* Jālha and its consecration by Pūrnabhadra-sūri. Āsapāla's brother *Tha°* Āsvaḍa is associated with the work.

No. B 155, originally from Jammu-Rajauri, and now preserved in the S.P.S. Museum, Śrīnagar, in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters, is dated Vikrama 1768, Āshāḍha śū. 15 (1711-12 A.D.). It is interesting in that it contains the text of five stanzas in the *Vasantatilaka* metre, and called *Pañcharatna*, composed by a certain *Mahārāja* Chandrachūḍasimhavarman, in praise of the god Amara-nātha. Each of the five verses ends with the refrain *Sampūray=āśu=Amara-nātha manōrathām mē*.

## ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

An interesting find of the year, and the earliest of the group as well, is No. 214, from Karā, District Allahabad. It is an epigraph of the founder of the Mamlūk dynasty, Quṭb'u'd-Dīn Aibak, but being unfortunately fragmentary, the details are lost. Nevertheless, its importance lies, apart from adding one more epigraph to the very few known records of this king, in providing evidence of the Mamlūk sway in the region. Still more important, and in a way unique, but a slightly intriguing record, is No. 201, which was discovered on a huge pillar, now lying in the compound of the Municipal Museum, Allahabad. It is also unfortunately fragmentary. Referring itself to the reign of Muẓaffar 'Adil Aḡam Maliku'l-Ma'ali, Sikandar'uṭh-Thāni Ikrit Khān Sultāni, it provides a new name in the list of reigning monarchs. In the light of the meagre details available in historical works, the identity of this Ikrit-Khān Sultāni, cannot be easily determined. The date-portion is absent in the extant writing, but it can be safely assigned on palaeographical grounds to the late 13th and early 14th century. Now among the events of this period, we do come across a prince of the Khālji house losing his life after making an unsuccessful attempt on the life of his uncle 'Alāu'd-Dīn Khālji in about 1300 A.D. His name is variously written in different works as Ikat Khān (*History of the Khāljis*, pp. 40, 95, 104) and Akat Khān (*Khālji-Kālīn Bhārat*, pp. 60-62) both being transliterations of the same form given in Baraunī's history, Akad Khān (Madras edition of the *Futūḥu's-Salāṭīn*, pp. 259, 269, 279, 280 and its extract in *Khālji-Kālīn Bhārat*, p. 201) and Akar Khān and Lakad or Lakid Khān (pp. 259 and 271 and 269 and 270, respectively, in the Agra edition of the *Futūḥu's-Salāṭīn*), Ikit Khān (*Zafaru'l-Wāliḥ*, pp. 801-803, 834 and its variant Yigit given by the editor of that work in the Index), etc. Though explicit mention of his having declared sovereignty is lacking in the historical works, his name, it will be immediately recognised, as given in our epigraph is nearest in writing and sound to the various forms of his name written in chronicles, and, therefore, it is extremely likely that Ikrit Khān of our epigraph is identical with the said prince. If so, as would almost appear to be the case, the inscription under reference would raise a few pertinent points. It would, on the one hand, provide evidence that the prince had already proclaimed

himself a king before making the attempt on his uncle's life. And on the other, it would mean that he was reconciled to the king by the time of his unsuccessful attempt, for were it not so, his presence in his uncle's army cannot be satisfactorily explained. Then again, it is difficult to determine the region in which he had arrogated to himself the royal privilege, for, firstly the findspot of the record is not known, though it could be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, where it is now lying, and secondly, these chronicles do not say anything about Ikrit Khān's place of posting at all. Another important thing about the record is that it enables us to determine the correct spelling of the Prince's name. We have also in No. 157 from Barī Khātu in Nagaur district of Rajasthan, another new Khaljī record, dated A. H. 720 (1320 A. D.) in the reign of Qutbu'd-Din Mubarak Shāh, which supplies the name of his governor in the region, namely Tāju'd-Daulat wa'd-Din, who is not known from any other source.

Among the Tughluq records, No. 203, from Asārwa Khurd in Allahabad district, dated A. H. 721 (1321 A. D.), was published earlier (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1937-38, p. 7). On re-examination, the correct name of the nobleman mentioned therein, who was very probably the governor in the region on behalf of Ghiyāthu'd-Din Tughluq Shāh can now be determined as Ikhtiyāru'd-Din Turkān. No. 66, a new epigraph of this monarch, was found at Kethorā in Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh and is quite important. Dated 4th Jumādā A. H. 725 (18th May, 1325 A. D.), its contents are almost the same as in another record of that monarch, originally set up at Batiāgaḍh in the same district but now stored in the Nagpur Museum (*Ep. Ind. Ar. and Per. Sup.*, 1955 and 1956, p. 111, pl. XXVIII a). However, it supplies some more information than the latter. For example, in our inscription, the governor's title Amīr Ikhtiyāru'd-Din is also given along with his name. Then again, it furnishes the full name of the builder, which was lost and supplied by way of conjecture; we now know his correct name which is Jalāl, son of Ishāq son of Uthmān Ghaznavi. But what is more important is that this record also supplies the day and the month of the year A. H. 725. It will be remembered, it was some time during this year that the said king died. This should mean that the monarch was alive on that day, and thus this fresh evidence would have a bearing on the time of the death of that king about which there is some confusion and definite information is lacking (Cf. *Ep. Ind. Ar. and Per. Sup.*, 1957 and 1958, pp. 30-34).

No. 65, from Delhi, dated A. H. 777 (1376 A. D.) in the reign of Firūz Tughluq is also a published record. It is important in indicating the last resting-place—which is reported to have been demolished a couple of decades back—of one nobleman named Alp Khān, who is not known from any other source. It also identifies the builder with another official whose name is lost. However, the latter's surviving appellation 'Kāfur Khānī' should indicate that he was a protégé of a high dignitary entitled Kāfur Khān. One more hitherto unknown Firūzian noble of governor's rank, Maliku' al-Sharq Ikhtiyāru'd-Din Chūb(or)pān is known from No. 161, a new record from Lādnun, which is dated A. H. 780 (1378 A. D.). Also not without interest is the *alias* mentioned therein of the builder of the mosque, 'Alāu'd-Din, son of Mubarak, namely, Jīkh, son of Bhojā Mothal; this could perhaps be taken to indicate his recent or not very distant conversion to Islām. Even now, in some parts of the country, Gujarat for instance, the Molesalām Girasdār Muslims bear two names, one of them distinctly indicative of their new faith.

One more new record of Islām Shāh Sūr, No. 166, dated A. H. 959 (1552 A. D.), was found at Nāgaur in Rajasthan (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1965-66, No. 348 of Appendix D). It mentions one more member of the Batanī clan of the Afghāns, which may perhaps be taken to indicate the natural concentration of this clan there in official capacity.

Among the inscriptions of the Mughals, No. 249, dated A. H. 978 (1570-71 A. D.), in Akbar's reign, from Amethī in Lucknow district, which happens to be an epitaph of Shaikh Nizām, a renowned saint and scholar of his time, also provides the information that his tomb was constructed by Tardī Baig Sultān, who appears to be a nobleman of that monarch. It also provides the name of an unknown Indo-Persian poet, Dāmīrī.

No. 53, from Rohtāgarh is an interesting record of Shāh Jahān's time. Dated A. H. 1047 (1638 A. D.), it mentions, apart from officials of unknown or little known identity, the names of a few *parganas*. No serious attempt to identify these places, some of which were wrongly deciphered was made when the epigraph was earlier published (*Pr. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1876, p. 9, where the date is also deciphered wrongly). Fortunately, almost all of them can be identified with certainty; they now form parts of Gaya, Shahabhad and Palaman districts of Bihar and Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. Nos. 139, 141 and 152, from Dīdwanā in Nagaur district, set up in the time of Aurangzeb give an idea of the names of persons prevalent in the Muslim community and indicate the process or continuity in such matters in that these are also found to be borne now. Two more records of Aurangzeb, Nos. 101-102, dated A. H. 1094 (1682-83 A. D.) and A. H. 1113 (1701-02 A. D.), from Chanderi in Guna district of Madhya Pradesh, supply information about a saintly family of the place. Particularly, No. 101 supplies some interesting information about the miraculous powers of one of them, by name 'Abdā, who is stated to have ridden a lion and held a serpent in place of a whip in his hand. Again, No. 101 supplies an instance, if not of religious toleration, of the regard in which the saint was held by the Hindu Jāgirdār of Chanderi who gave land for the garden in which evidently the mosque and the well were built near the Tomb of the saint. One more record of Aurangzeb, No. 114, from Dongar in Shivpuri district, furnishes names of officials including the governor and also indicates the administrative divisions in which the findspot was then situated. The designation of the place in the text as 'Sarā-i-Dongari' is also not without interest.

Among the records of the provincial dynasties, Nos. 12, 16 and 45 represent new epigraphs of the Bengal Sultāns, but these are either damaged or fragmentary. Of these, No. 45, from Pāndua in Malda district, is a fragmentary record of the fourteenth century monarch Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn A'zam Shāh, only one epigraph of whom and that too fragmentary is so far known (*Ep. Ind. Ar. and Per. Sup.*, 1955 and 1956, p. 34, Pl. IX a). Its details are unfortunately lost. A third record has also been ascribed to him (*Insc. of Bengal*, Vol. IV, pp. 41-42), but it in fact belongs to Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Mahmūd of the Sayyid dynasty who flourished about a century and a half later (*Ep. Ind. Ar. and Per. Sup.*, 1955 and 1956, p. 27, pl. VII b). One more epigraph, No. 19, of the Bengal Sultāns, from Māldā, though published more than once, may be noticed here. Dated A. H. 938 (1531-32 A. D.), it is now set up in the enclosure-wall of a mausoleum, but it records the construction of a tank or a reservoir. In its published texts, the name of the builder who appears to have been a lady—the first word of the name being inscribed without diacritical marks—has been read either as Boā Mālī (*Insc. of Bengal*, IV, p. 232 and *Mem. Gaur and Pandua*, p. 153) or Bonā Mālī (*Gaur, its ruins and inscriptions*, p. 94 and *JASB.*, 1874, p. 308). But only Bonā Mālī seems to be the correct reading, very probably representing the Bengali pronunciation of Vana Mālātī.

No. 96 from Chanderi is a published record of Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Khaljī. The portion containing its date is not quite clear. The published text reads its date as A. H. 900 (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1939-40, p. 46), while its Nāgarī counterpart is stated to contain the date V. S. 1547 or 1490 A. D. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. C, 1424). But the date in the Persian epigraph under notice, according to our reading, is A. H. 900 and odd, as the conjunction *wāw* i. e. 'and' is absolutely clear in the impression. The word denoting the unit of the year is very probably *sittā* (i. e. 6), as there is no space for a word denoting any other number. Therefore, the full date of the record seems to be A. H. 906, Jumādā 14 (5th January, 1501 A. D.). Now, it is generally accepted that Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn's son Naṣīru'd-Dīn ascended the throne on the 27th Rabi' II of that year, that is to say about a month and a half prior to the date of the record (*Medieval Māhwa*, p. 242). This is at variance with the epigraphical evidence referring to the father as the reigning king. The two conflicting views may perhaps be explained by the fact that according to the latest researches, Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn abdicated the throne only on 13th Jumādā II of the same year (4th January, 1501 A. D.), i. e. on the eve of the date of the record (*ibid.*, p. 243), and it may be that those responsible for its setting up at a distant place like Chanderi acknowledged the father as the ruling monarch.



Of the miscellaneous epigraphs of Bengal, No. 37, from Pāṇḍua, is interesting in that it supplies some more information about Tāhir Muḥammad, who finds mention in at least three epigraphs, two at Mandu and one at Delhi, all dated A. H. 1014 (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1909-10, pp. 19, 23 and 1915-16, p. 7), but his identity was not established so far. He is an official and author too (*Mir' at-i-Aḥmadī*, vol. I, p. 152; *Cat. of the Pers. Mss.*, *British Museum*, vol. I, pp. 119-20), but it is only now that we know that not only had he lived at least upto A. H. 1017 (1608 A. D.), the date of the present record, but had a son who died in Bengal, thus further showing his association very probably in official capacity with that region. No. 51, from Shāhpur, also in Malda district, is important in that it gives the cost of the building constructed in A. H. 1140 (1727-28 A. D.). Though the currency-denomination of the amount viz. one thousand, is not mentioned, it must have been obviously in rupees. With this cost may be compared the cost, viz. two thousand and seven hundred rupees incurred on the repairs of an almost contemporary mosque at Allahabad, as mentioned in No. 200, dated A. H. 1122 (1711 A. D.).

Among the miscellaneous epigraphs of Madhya Pradesh, No. 76, from Gwalior, gives some details about a wellknown saint of Gwalior, Khwāja Khānū (*Akhbārū'l-Akhyār*, p. 230). No. 92, from Sathāoli, in Gird district, recording the construction of a mosque in A. H. 1103 (1691-92 A. D.) by one Sikandar specifically mentions that it was also intended to be used for imparting instruction in the *Qur'ān*, i. e. as a *madrasa* (oriental school).

Of the Rajasthan records, No. 167, from Nāgaūr, provides interesting information, not to be found elsewhere as to how the governor of the province of Nagore and Jalore, named Malik Qutbu'd-Dīn Najm, not known from any other source, died a martyr in a battle fought probably with the non-Muslims in A. H. 791 (1389 A. D.). No reference to the battle could be traced in historical works.

Lastly, there are quite a few interesting miscellaneous epigraphs from Uttar Pradesh. No. 238, from Dewā in Barabanki district, dated A. H. 818 (1415 A. D.), furnishes the name of a new official Malik Tūṭī, but unfortunately no details are given nor does the epigraph contain the name of the ruling king. Nos. 261-265, from Shāhpur in Pratapgarh district, of which two are dated A. H. 972 (1565 A. D.) and A. H. 977 (1569-70 A. D.), are interesting epigraphs mentioning a local saint and an official, mentioned with the title Khān-i-Khānān in Nos. 261 and 265; the latter was evidently the saint's disciple. No. 265 is particularly interesting in that it narrates how the Qadam-i-Rasūl i. e. the stone bearing the foot-print of Prophet Muḥammad, which was lying in Shergarh was brought by him to Shāhpur to be set up on the saint's grave, where it may be seen even to-day. The official Miyaṇ Humāyūn Farmulī, who was responsible for this, evidently belonged to the Afghān stock, and appears to have held a high position, if the title Khān-i-Khānān is any indication. But nothing is known about him from other sources.

No. 170, from Churyārī near Fatehpur Sikri, recording the martyrdom of a person in Kashmir, very probably refers to a battle fought in A. H. 994 (1586 A. D.) in that region. If so, it must have been one of the few skirmishes that took place between the Kashmir ruler and Akbar's forces led by Muḥammad Qāsim Khān (*Akbar Nāma*, Litho edition, pp. 327-28). Our epigraph, in that case, furnishes the exact date and month of the year in which the battle was fought, a piece of information not contained in any of the historical works of the period.

No. 204, from Bhītā in Allahabad district, is from the pavilion constructed in A. H. 1055 (1645-46 A. D.) by Shāista Khān, who was, as is wellknown, Aurangzeb's maternal uncle and celebrated Mughal grandee (*Ma'āthirū'l-Umārā*, Vol. II, p. 693). From No. 205, from Dārānagar, in the same district, recording the martyrdom of one Sayyid Faiḍu'llāh Khān, we know of another battle which was fought in A. H. 1068 (1657-58 A. D.) at Arwal. There are at least two places of this name, one in Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh and the other in Gaya district of Bihar. Very probably, the latter, being somewhat nearer to the eastern Uttar Pradesh belt, is intended here. The date of the battle

would make it very likely that the Arwal engagement was one in the series of battles fought in the course of the War of Succession by Shāh Jahān's sons. And to the extent that this venue of battle is not mentioned in historical works, our epigraph is important.

Mysore—5.

G. S. GAI  
Chief Epigraphist

## A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1969-70

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Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>BENGAL, WEST</b>						
<b>CALCUTTA</b>						
1	Calcutta.—Photographs of three sets of copper-plate inscriptions received from Dr. D. C. Sircar. Findspot: <b>Chār-Patra-Murā</b> on the Lālmāi-Maināmatī range near Comilla, Tippera District, East Pakistan. Set No. 1.	Chandra	Laḍahachandra	Regnal year 6, Jyēṣṭha 3.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Issued from Vikramapura. Contains the genealogy of the king. Records the grant made by the king of a plot of land and two villages, in the name of the god Vāsudēva, in favour of the deity Laḍahamādhava-bhaṭṭāraka installed by him, for the increase of the religious merit and fame of his own self and of his parents. The document was first registered by the <i>Mahāsāndhivigrahika</i> and next by the <i>Mahākṣapajalika</i> . In character of the 11th century. Published in <i>Pakistan Archaeology</i> , No. 3 (1966), pp. 22-55; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 197-214 and plates.
2	Set No. 2	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 6, Aṣāḍha 3.	Do.	Do. Records the royal grant of Suravāraka-grāma attached to the Pēranātana-vishaya in Samatata-maṇḍala in Paundra-bhukti, in the name of the god Vāsudēva-bhaṭṭāraka, in favour of the god Laḍahamād'ava-bhaṭṭāraka, installed by the king at Paṭṭikēṭaka. The document was duly registered by the same officials as mentioned in No. 1 above. Do. Published in <i>ibid.</i>
3	Set No. 3	Do.	Gōvindachandra	..	Do.	Do. Records the royal grant of land in Sāharatākā attached to the Pēranātana-vishaya within Samatata-maṇḍala in Paundra-bhukti, in the name of the god Śiva-bhaṭṭāraka, in favour of the god Nattēvara-bhaṭṭāraka for the religious merit and fame of the king and his parents. Do. Published in <i>ibid.</i>
<b>MYSORE</b>						
<b>DHARWAR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>DHARWAR TALUK</b>						
4	Dharwar.—Copper-plate received from the Director, Kannada Research Institute, arnakat University. Findspot: <b>HULI</b> , Saundatti Taluk, Belgaum District.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	Mangalarāja <i>alias</i> Ravavikrānta	..	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannada.	Records that, at the behest of the king, Raviśakti, son of Kappasakti, belonging to the Sēndraka family and Nāga race, made a grant of 50 <i>niṣartanas</i> of cultivable land to the temple of Śāntinātha in the village of Kīruvattakere which was under his authority. The gift was entrusted to the care of Abhayānandi, disciple of Śrinandi of Parāśara-saṅgha. Published in <i>The Journal of the Karnatak University, Social Sciences</i> , Vol. V (1969), pp. 175 ff., and plates.

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

5	Do. Findspot: Kukkanūr. Yelburga Taluk, Raichur District.	Western Ganga	Mārasimha II	Saka 890, Vibhava, Uttārāyapa-saṁkrānti.	Sanskrit, Kannada	Records the gift made by Kundaśasmi, the elder sister of the king, of the village Agḍavurage, situated in Dhavala-vishaya to the brāhmaṇa Kōjapārya-bhaṭṭa, son of Rudra of Kāśyapa-gotra. Seems to state that a sum of 90 <i>dīndras</i> comprising the <i>dhruvaka</i> according to the <i>kaṭṭa</i> of Kukkanāra, in respect of the village, was to be paid every year probably to the king, the rest being exempted. The donor is stated to have obtained the village from the king who is described as ruling over Gaṅgākandarpadavajala-vishaya and Gaṅgapaḍi-96,000. The record was written by Eraganga, son of Ariyadāsa, and a disciple of Udayanandi. The engraver of the record was Kannaka.
<p><b>MYSORE DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>MYSORE TALUK</b></p>						
6	Mysore.—Impressions in the Office of the Chief Epigraphist. Findspot: Mōḷḷimb, Miraj Taluk, Sangli District, Maharashtra.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	[Paramēśvara i.e. Pulakēśin II]	Vaiśākha-paurṇamāsyā.	Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada.	States that the king is the son of Kirttivarman and the grandson of the performer of Hiranyagarbha and Aśvamedha. Records the grant of the village Tiyaṛē-grāma, situated on the bank of the river Sinnā, to Dēvagaṇa-svāmin of Kāśyapa-gotra in connection with the construction of a tank by him. Noticed in <i>A.R.W.C., A.S.I.</i> , 1912-13, No. 2595; Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 215f. and plates.
7	Photographs preserved in the same Office. Through Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra. Findspot: Probably Chikkasāraṅgi, Tumkur District, Mysore State.	Western Ganga	Śrīpuruṣa	Saka 669, Regnal year 22, Magha śu. 13, Thursday, Punarvasu=748 A.D., January 18.	Do.	Records the gift of the village Agali on the right bank of the river Talje and situated in Eḍeḍinde in Maṇugere-vishaya, made by the king, to Nandīśvara-śarman, the son of Mādhaśarman and grandson of Nandaśarman, who was the resident of Kēśamṇadi and who belonged to Kāśyapa-gotra. Taittīya-charaṇa and Prāvachana-kalpa. It is stated that the donor adopted, in the presence of the king, two of his brother Nāgaśarman's sons, viz., Mādhaśarman and Māraśarman to whom he gave the gift village which was approved by the king. The writer was Viśvakarmāchārya who was also granted a paddy field having the sowing capacity of two <i>kaṇḍukas</i> . Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , vol. XXXVII, pp. 133 f., and plate.
<p><b>TAMIL NADU</b></p> <p><b>MADRAS DISTRICT</b></p>						
8	Madras.—Estampages from the Director of Museums, Madras-8. No. 1. Findspot: Habbata, Srinivasapur Taluk, Kolar District, Mysore State. (Museum No. 153/89).	Do.	Durvinita	Regnal year (?) 31, Paṇṇya (Phāḷgava), Paurṇamāsa, Kumbha-lagna, Uttārā.	Sanskrit mixed with Kannada and Kannada, Southern.	Spurious. Records a grant ( <i>sāttvika-dāna</i> ), made by the king in the village Perbbatta in Puḍōḷi-vishaya to Pāḷachamuna (Bālaśarman) who was well-versed in the Rīgveda and described as <i>śaṭkarma-kriyāpara</i> . In characters of about the 6th century A.D. Published in <i>Q.J.M.S.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, No. 3, pp. 125 f., and Plates.
9	No. 2. Findspot: Not known. (Museum No. 154/69).	Vijayanagara	Kriṣṇadēva-mahārāya	Saka 1436, Dhātu, Tai, Mōsha ba. 10, Uttārāḍam, Monday.	Tamil	Do. Records a mythological account of the origin of the Vāṇuvar community and certain privileges of and benefactions by them.

**A—COPPER-PLATES, 1969-70—concl'd.**

18

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>PAKISTAN, EAST</b>						
<b>RAJSHAHÍ DISTRICT</b>						
10	<b>Rājshāhī.</b> —Plate deposited in the Varendra Research Society, Rājshāhī. Findspot: <b>Jagadīshpur</b> , Rājshāhī District. Photograph received from Dr. D. C. Sircar, Calcutta.	Gupta . . .	Bhaṭṭāraka (i.e. Kumāragupta I)	Gupta year 128, Chaitra 20.	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī	Issued from Pūrṇakauśikā in the Śrīgavāra-tithi by <i>Ayuktaka</i> Achyuta and the <i>adhitaraṇa</i> as an address to the chief householders of <i>Gulmagandhika</i> and <i>Sa(m)lgohālika</i> . Records a grant of one <i>kulyavāpa</i> of land by purchase, by three persons of Pundravarddhana, namely Kāhēmaika, a resident of Mūlakavastukā and Bhōyila and Mahīdāsa, residents of Gulmagandhika for worship in and repairs to the <i>viḥāra</i> at the <i>siddhāyana</i> at Mēchikāma, and the <i>viḥārika</i> and the temple of <i>Sahasrarami</i> (the Sun-god) at Gulmagandhika. The document was written by Rudradāsa and the plate was prepared by a person perhaps named Susinha. Published in <i>Banglā Academy Patrikā</i> , Dacca University, Māgha-Chaitra, B.S. 1370, pp. 36 ff., and plates; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 247 ff., and plates.
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
<b>ENGLAND</b>						
11	<b>London.</b> —Plate in the British Museum. Photographs received from the Deputy Keeper, Department of Oriental Antiquities. Findspot: <b>Ujjain</b> , Ujjain Tahsil, Madhya Pradesh.	Paramāra of Mālava	Yaśōvarmādēva . . .	Vikrama 1192, Mā- [rgga]ba. 3.	Sanskrit, Nagari	Incomplete. Only one plate is available. Records the royal grant of the village Laghuvaṅganapadma and also half of the village Thikkarikā to two persons (names perhaps mentioned in the lost plate) for his own merit and for the merit of his parents. Probably the grant of the said two villages was made in lieu of some other land near Dēvala-pāṭaka granted to the same donees formerly on the occasion of the death anniversary of Mōmaladēvi. The <i>dātaka</i> , <i>Purōhita</i> <i>Thakura</i> Vāmanasvāmin, <i>Thakura</i> Puruṣōttama, and <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Rājaputra Dēvadhara and others are mentioned at the end. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIX, pp. 348 ff., Bhandarkar's List, No. 234.
12	Another plate in the same Museum. Do. Findspot: Do.	Do. . . .	<i>Mahārāja</i> Yaśōvarmādēva and <i>Mahākumāra</i> Lakṣmīvarmādēva.	1) Vikrama 1191, Kārttika śu. 8. 2) Vikrama 1200, Śrāvapa śu. 15, lunar eclipse=1144 A.D., July 16.	Do. . . .	Do. Only the first plate is available. Records that the village Vādānda and Uthavanaka belonging respectively to Surāsaṇi and Suvārṇaprāsādika and both situated in Rājāsāyana <i>bhōga</i> in Mahādvādesāka <i>maṇḍala</i> were granted to <i>Avasthika</i> Dhanapāla, the son of Viśvarūpa and grandson of <i>Thakura</i> Mahirāsvāmin, who belonged to Bhāradvāja-gotra with three <i>pracharas</i> . <i>Āśvalāyana-sākhā</i> , was a student of two Vēdas, was a Karpāṭaka-brāhmaṇa from the south and who was an emigrant from Adrāśaviddhāvari, by the king while he was ruling from Dhārā on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of his father <i>Mahārāja</i> Naravarmādēva on the first date. The said grant was confirmed on the second date by <i>Mahākumāra</i> Lakṣmīvarmādēva. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 351 ff.; Bhandarkar's List, Nos. 239 and 257.

13	A third plate in the same Museum. Do. Findspot: Do.	Do.	Jayavarmanadēva	....	Do.	Do. Issued from Vardhamānapura. Records the royal grant made, while the king stayed at Chāndrapuri, of the village Māyamōḍaka belonging to Vatakhēṭaka-36 to a person (name lost) residing at Rājābrahmapuri who had emigrated from Adriyalaividavari in the south and who belonged to Bhāradvāja [gōtta]. In characters of about the 12th century. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 349 ff.; Bhandarkar's List, No. 1659.
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# B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1969-70

20

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b> <b>CUDDAPAH DISTRICT</b> <b>RAYACHOTI TALUK</b>						
1	Chākibāṇḍa.—Surface of a huge flat rock to the south of the village.	Maṭṭi Chief	Tiruvēṅgaḷanāthadēva—chōḍa-mahārāja.	Saka 1569, Virādhī, Mārgaśīra śu. 2	Telugu	Records the gift of paddy from the field irrigated by the lake at the specified rate for the maintenance of the bund of the lake in Chākibāṇḍa for the merit of the chief, under the orders of Vātukūri Timmarāja, the <i>kāryakarta</i> of the chief and with the consent of the twelve <i>āyagāṇḍlu</i> of the village by Appakomḍama-nāyudu, son of Chinnatsu Cheimnam-nāyudu. Cf. <i>Report on Epigraphy</i> for 1965, Andhra Pradesh Government, App. B. No. 19.
2	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Bāra</i> (2) <i>Gaḍa</i>  In late characters.
3	Indukūrupalle.—Horostone lying in a paddy field to the south of the village.	Vaidumba (?)	Rāma-mahārāja	....	Do. . . . .	Records the death of a hero in a cattle raid. In characters of the 9th-10th century.
4	Mōṭṭakattā.—Slab lying by the side of the big tank.	Kākatya	....	Dundubhi, Vaikāṣī, Anujam, Wednesday.	Tamil	Records the gift of the village Mōṭṭaikattā <i>alias</i> Maṇṇmāpuram as <i>bhaktarṇiti</i> to Govindabhaṭṭa, one of the <i>nambīmar</i> worshipping in the Viṣṇu temple by the chief Jannigadēva to provide for worship for his own merit on the date stated to be the donor's birthday. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. <i>Report on Epigraphy</i> for 1965, Andhra Pradesh Government, App. B. No. 88.
<b>NALGONDA DISTRICT</b> <b>DEVARAKONDA TALUK</b>						
5	Wāḍapalli (Wazirabad).—Slab inside the ruined fort. Photograph received from the Superintending Archaeologist, Soutempology, Madras.	....	....	....	Telugu	Mentions a certain Māja-Koṇḍaya, probably as the composer of the record. In characters of about the 8th century A. D.
<b>WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT</b> <b>NARASAPUR TALUK</b>						
	Āchanṭa.—Stray pillars lying outside the Rāmalingāyāta temple. Pillar No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged. In verse and prose. Begins with the praise, in verse, of Rāmāyāra. Records the performance of <i>tulā-purusha</i> by Gōkarna-chakravarti on the banks of the Gauṭami on the sacred occasion of <i>Simha-Bṛihaspati</i> and also

7	Pillar No. 2	....	....		Do. . . .	Records the grant of lands in Āsamṭṭa by the same chief as in No. 6 above to provide for daily expenses and the maintenance of the temple servants and the 72 <i>niyōga</i> . Also records grant of money for jewels by the chief and a village (name not given) along with the income from tax as <i>dēva-grāma</i> , by the queen on the occasion of the celebration of the marriage of the god and the goddess. Do. Partly published in S. I. I., Vol. X, No. 239.
8	Pillar No. 3	....	....		Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the grant of land measuring 5 <i>puffi</i> probably to god Rāmēśvara of Āchamṭa. Do.
9	Pālakollu—Pillar lying near the office in the Kahirāramēśvara temple.	Chōja	Rājendra-chōja I	Regnal year 23	Do. . . .	Do. Records the sale of 10 <i>puffi</i> of land measured by the <i>chēnugonda-kōla</i> , in the village Attirāla to the temple of god Umāshahiter Rājendrachōja-vidanggar of Pālukolanu in Pāvunavāramu for gold received by the Setṭi-120 from the temple treasury to provide for lamps and other services. The land was exempted from tax ( <i>ari</i> ). The writer was Chettāna, the <i>karanam</i> of Pālukolanu, and the engraver was Rēvassari.
10	Penumadam—Slab in the Executive Officer's room in the Umā-Agastyēśvara temple.	....	....	Śaka 1054 ( <i>Kamalaja-vadana-mārgga-d-viyad-amṛitakara</i> ).	Do. . . .	Do. In verse and prose. Records the gift of 50 sheep ( <i>inapayedlu</i> ) by a certain individual (name not given) son of Gunddaya for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp ( <i>akṣaya-dā-varti-dīpam</i> ) in the temple of Agastyēśvara in Penumadam. The sheep were entrusted to Kominabōya, son of Kandu-bōya with the stipulation that he should supply daily 10 <i>sāniyamhāṭi-māsa</i> of ghee. The writer was Dharmāchāri.
11	Brass cover of the <i>divejastambha</i> in the same temple.	....	....	1878 A.D., Bahudhānya, Chaitra Śu. 7, Sunday (wreng for Tuesday).	Do. . . .	Records the gift of a <i>divejastambha</i> with the cover, obviously the one on which the recent record is engraved, by a certain Lakshmi-Narasamma, wife of Ālapāṭi Sitārāma-śāstri to the temple of Umā-Agastyēśvara in Penumadam.
12	Vallūru.—Pushpēśvaraśvāmi temple, stray pillar, first side.	....	....	Śaka 1201, Mēsha-Samkrānti	Do. . . .	Records the gift of a pillar set up in the <i>dīpa-maṇḍapa</i> of the Kusmīśvara temple in Vallūru, by Anyama-raḍḍi, son of Nārāpa-raḍḍi Kētama-raḍḍi. Eramāchāri, brother of Sōmāśāri and son of Dākāhārāma Simgāchāri was the writer.
13	Second side	....	....	Śaka [1217], . . . . ., Samkrānti, Friday.	Do. . . .	Indistinct. Mentions Nāgana-bōya.
14	Another pillar	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the gift of a pillar ( <i>nīlamapi-stambha</i> ) set up in <i>vritya-kūta</i> in the . . . nīvāsabhavana-maṇḍapa in the temple of Kusmīśvara-mahādēva in Vallūru, by Malle-bōyundū, grandson of Vallūri Dōrāpa-raḍḍi for the merit of his parents, Prōlā-sāni and Prōlāna-bōya. Dharmāchāri, son of Dākāhārāma Chittigāsari was the writer. In characters of about the 13th century.



Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—contd.</b>						
<b>WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT—contd.</b>						
<b>NARASAPUR TALUK—contd.</b>						
<b>Vallūru—contd.</b>						
15	Third pillar . . . . .	Kōna chief . . . . .	Gaṇapati-dēva-mahārāja . . . . .	Śaka 1211, [Chai]-tra-samkrānti.	Telugu . . . . .	Badly damaged. Records the gift of an <i>akhaṇḍavariti-dīpa-stambha</i> , by Peda Mallo-bōyupḍu, grandson of Dōrāpa-rāḍḍi, to the temple of Kuśmēśvara-mahādēva in Vallūru, for the merit of his parents China Pōṭaṇa-bōya and Pōṭā-sāni. The pillar is said to have been set up in the <i>divya-vimāna-maṇḍapa</i> of the temple.
16	Fourth pillar, first side . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1201, Viśhuvu-samkrānti.	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of a pillar, by Anyama-rāḍḍi, son of Kētama-rāḍḍi to the temple of Kuśmēśvara-dēva in Vallūru, for the merit of his parents. The pillar is stated to have been set up in the <i>āsthāna-maṇḍapa</i> of the temple. The writer was Sōmāchāri, son of Dākshārāma Singāchāri.
17	Second side . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1223, Śrāvaṇa śu. 10, Friday.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Records the grant of 12 <i>iḍḍumu</i> of land in Digunbarru and a garden probably in a certain village (name lost) in Penumadam-sthali, for service (details not clear) in the temple of Mahādēva in Vallūru by Kēti-rāḍḍi, son of Anyamarāḍḍi for the merit of his parents.
18	Third side . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1237, .....	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to record a certain grant (details lost) by Ayta-rāḍḍi, probably son of Prōḷi-rāḍḍi to god Kuśmēśvara-mahādēva.
<b>BIHAR</b>						
<b>PATNA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>PATNA TAHSIL</b>						
19	Patna.—Impressions of inscriptions received from Shri S. V. Sohoni. On a female figure. Through the Superintendent of Police, Gaya. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contains the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā hētu-prabhavā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 10th century.
20	On an image of the Buddha. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do.
21	From the Vaiśālī area . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	In shell characters.

## GUJARAT

## BROACH DISTRICT

## JHAGADIA TAHSIL

22	<b>Khadōli</b> —Marble slab built near the steps of the step-well called phool-bāori. Impressions from the Superintending Archaeologist, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	Rājasimha . . . . .	(1) Vikrama 1835 ( <i>Sara-guna-vasu- chandra</i> ), Mārga- śirsha śu. 8, Friday= 1778 A.D., Novem- ber 27. (2) Vikrama 1838 ( <i>nāga-agni-vasu- chandra</i> ) (current), Pausa śu. 10, Friday=1781 A.D., January 5.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records that the construction of the step well by the queen Lādubā in the village Khurālī or Khadōli (i.e. Khadōli) was begun on the first date and that it was completed on the second date, at a cost of a sum of thirteen thousand. The mason who constructed the stepwell as well as the temple of Śiva was Dayārāma, the son of Rāmasimha and the engraver was Tulajārāma. Mentions <i>Mahārājā Pratāpa-si(simha)</i> , the ruler's father.
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## JAMNAGAR DISTRICT

## JODIA TAHSIL

23	<b>Amran</b> —Dargah of Dāwal Shah. Loose slab. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4795).	....	....	Vikrama 14[...].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Badly worn out. Purport not clear. Seems to read <i>Bāima</i> in line 3. Below are carved figures of a cow, calf and a bull, in relief.
24	Door in the same Dargah. Do. (Acc. No. 4784).	Jām of Navānagar	Vibhā . . . . .	Vikrama 1924, Māgha ba. 13, Thursday= 1868 A.D., Febru- ary 20, f.d.t. 38. (The month was <i>Amānta</i> ).	Do. . . . .	Records the pilgrimage of the ruler to Dāvāla Pīr and refers to the expenditure of a sum of Rupees one and a half lakhs by the ruler. Mentions the prince Bhīmśa.

## OKHAMANDAL TAHSIL

25	<b>Bēṭ</b> — <i>Baiṭhaka</i> of Mahāprabhu Vallabh- āchārya, stone slab built into the wall to the right of the door.	....	....	Vikrama 18... Phāl- guna śu. 5, Thurs- day.	Do. . . . .	Damaged partly. Seems to record some act of piety by some pilgrims like Dāmōdera, Mulaji, etc. Mentions Mahāprabhuji.
26	Another stone slab built into the wall to the left of the same door.	....	....	Vikrama 1945, Chaitra śu. 5, Thursday=1889 A.D., April 4, f.d.t. 71	Do. . . . .	Seems to record the donation of <i>trabūri</i> (i.e. a room or veranda with three doors) by a certain Mahurādāsa Murārāji. Mentions Kamohohha.
27	Wooden board lying loose in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1913, Chaitra śu. 7	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of the steps, the terrace, the cell, etc. for the <i>Baiṭhaka</i> (drawing room) of Śrī-Mahāprabhu by <i>Thakara Kānaji Kalyānaji</i> , the son of Rāmaji who was the son of <i>Thakara Rāmaji Mangalāni</i> of village Nanavāpā. Also mentions <i>Thakara Dharamaji</i> and his son <i>Thakarasī</i> , etc. as having done the work.
27A	Stone slab built into the left side wall of the <i>parikramā</i> .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions some names like Gōpālādāsa. In late characters.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit.	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet.	Remarks.
<b>GUJARAT—contd.</b> <b>JAMNAGAR DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>OKRAMANDAL TANK—contd.</b> <b>Bēt—contd.</b>						
28	Stone slab built into the back wall of the <i>Bēt</i> tank.	....	....	Vikrama 1930, Phālguna śu. 13, Wednesday=1883 A.D., March 21.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	States that Bāī, Hīrām Bāī, mother of Bāī Dālaī, son of Bāī Valabhadāsa Ratanāsī Āḍaī, who was the son of TMA <sup>2</sup> Ratanāsī Māvaī, came for pilgrimage and constructed a <i>ghāt</i> .
29	Hero-stone built into a platform on the western bank of the tank called <i>Samkha talao</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1[852], śu. 10, ....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
30	Another hero-stone erected on a platform inside the compound called <i>Nazarbagh</i> in front of the temple of <i>Samkhanārāyaṇa</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 17[20], Bhādrapada ba. 11.	Do. . . .	Partly damaged. Seems to record the death of <i>Rāṇā śrī Aśha</i> (khai) rāja, son of <i>Rāṇā śrī Samgrāma</i> at Bēṭa <i>Samkhōddhāra</i> ( <i>Samkhōddhāra</i> ).
31	A third hero-stone built near the steps of the same platform.	....	....	Vikrama 1[.11[.]	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to mention a certain <i>Rāṇā</i> . In late characters.
32	A fourth broken hero-stone lying loose in the same compound.	....	....	Vikrama 1859 (current), Phālguna ba. 11, Sunday=1802 A.D., February 28.	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record the death of <i>Sagābhāī</i> probably in a fight with the English in Bēṭa-Samkhōddhāra. See <i>Inscriptions of Kathiawad</i> , No. 183. Cf. No. 35 below.
33	A fifth hero-stone fixed into the ground in the same place.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the death of <i>Dēśaḍaī</i> in a combat with the English in Bēṭa-Samkhōddhāra. <i>Ibid</i> .
34	A sixth hero-stone fixed into the ground in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1859, Phālguna ba. ....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Purport not clear. <i>Ibid</i> .
35	A seventh hero-stone lying loose in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1859 (current), Phālguna ba. 11, Sunday=1802 A.D., February 28.	Do. . . .	Records the death of a certain <i>Āmānaji Śukaī</i> in a combat with the English at the same place as mentioned in No. 32 above. <i>Ibid</i> .
36	Stone slab built into the wall to the left of the door of the sanatorium of <i>Samkhanārāyaṇa</i> temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1774, Āśvina ba. 13, Monday=1717 A.D., October 21. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i> and the month <i>Amānta</i> ).	Do. . . .	Damaged partly. Records that the temple was caused to be constructed by <i>śrī-Guḍaī</i> .

27	Shrine of Śrī Narasi Mehta in the compound of the same temple. Stone slab built into the wall to the left of the door.	Ruler of Jaisalmer	Maharājādhirāja Mahārāṇaka Mularāja	Vikrama 1851, Śrāvapaṇu. 13.	Do.	Do. Records the construction of a <i>Dharamaśāla</i> (i. e. pilgrims' rest house) in Samkhoddhāra by the ruler. Also mentions <i>Purāṇīla</i> Sadārava, Mulachanda and others. The mason was Rapachhōḍa.
38	Stone slab built into the wall of an out-house near the same shrine.	....	....	Vikrama 1842, [Kārttika] Śu. [2], Monday = 1798 A.D., October 23, f.d.t. 21	Do.	Mentions the names of a number of pilgrims.
39	Dwārka—Fourth storey of the Dvārakādhīśa temple. Northern apartment, a pillar.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to read: (1) <i>Śrī Mā-</i> (2) <i>dhava Bhābhā</i> In late characters.
40	Same pillar, below the above.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: [Śrī] <i>Kāśī Paṇi</i> . Do.
41	Western wall of the same apartment	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to mention the name <i>Vismadāsa</i> . Do.
42	Same wall	....	....	Vikrama 1624	Do.	Mentions the name of Haradāsa.
43	Same wall	....	....	Vikrama 162[5]	Do.	Records the pilgrimage of <i>Maham</i> ° Kamā.
44	Northern wall of the same apartment	....	....	Vikrama 1642, [Jyāshṭima].	Do.	Mentions the name of Jādava, and of a goldsmith Viśā (?)
45	Same wall	....	....	Vikrama 1624	Do.	Records the names like Siyā, Śiba, etc.
46	Below the above	....	....	Do.	Do.	Mentions <i>Paṇi</i> ° Śhi(Khī)ma, and his son (name not clear).
47	Western face of the pillar near the northern face of the image of Ādyāśakti.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the names of some persons like Āmbā, Ratima, etc. In late characters.
48	Northern face of the same pillar	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
49	Eastern face of the same pillar	....	....	Vikrama 1785	Do.	Do. Purport not clear.
50	Right side wall near the western face of the image of Ādyāśakti.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions <i>sūtra</i> Paṇi and <i>sūtra</i> Maṇḍa. In characters of about the 16th century.
51	Left pillar near the western face of the same image.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Records some names like Mahēsa and Balarāma. Do.
52	Third storey of the eastern wing of the same temple, western wall near the dome.	....	....	Vikrama 1638	Do.	Do. Records the successful completion of the pilgrimage of several persons like Śhi(Khī)ma-siḥa, Kēśavadāsa, etc.
53	Right side of the western wall in the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions a lady named Kikabāī, wife of a certain <i>Śēḥa</i> Hēmā, the son of <i>Śēḥa</i> Trambaka. In characters of about the 16th century.
54	Southern wall	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions a mason named Gōvinda[gō]lā. Do.
55	Below the above	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions a mason named Lekhuā Mahiā. Do.
56	Left side wall to the east	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions a person named Jagamā Pavadhā. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1969-70—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>GUJARAT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>JAMNAGAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>OKHAMANDAL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Dwārakā—<i>contd.</i></b>					
57	Pillar to the left of the same wall . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1638	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the successful completion of the pilgrimage of <i>Śeṭha</i> Saṃkara (Saṃkara) and <i>Śeṭha</i> Gōpāla. Do.
58	Right side of the eastern wall . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Mentions a mason named Bhavānī. Do.
59	Lintel of the eastern door . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Raṃgā</i> . Do.
60	Sill of the northern side window . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Mentions the names of some persons like Gōvāmdagōlā. Cf. No. 54 above. Do.
61	Eastern wall (inside) near the dome . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1624, Ścāvapa śu. 10, Thursday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Contains the names of some persons like Vachha Rūḍā, Bhālā and Jīā.
62	Eastern wall (inside) . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1613	Do. . . .	Mentions some names like Virapāla and Paramānanda Bhāi.
63	Eastern wing of the second storey of the Dvārakādhīśa temple. Right jamb of the northern door.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the successful completion of the pilgrimage of a certain Lālachanda hailing from Amadābāda. In characters of about the 16th century.
64	Left jamb of the same door . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>sūtra Śhī(KH)mā</i> . Do.
65	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1[.].93	Do. . . .	Records the successful completion of the pilgrimage by a <i>salāṭa</i> named Varasaṃga of Sāraṃṇa-paṭana. Do.
66	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Mentions the names of the masons such as Kasan ā, Riḍa and Ga[...]. Do.
67	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1693	Do. . . .	Partly damaged. Mentions the <i>salāṭa</i> named Surajī, etc.
68	Northern side of the same door-jamb . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1622, Vaiśākha ba. 11, Wednesday=1566 A. D., May 15. (The month was <i>Amāṣa</i> ).	Do. . . .	Mentions a certain Virapāla. Cf. No. 63 above.
69	Left of above . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>śrī Mahādēvajī</i> (2) <i>sata chhē    śrī   </i> . In characters of about the 16th century.

70	Below the above	....	....	Vikrama 1777, Jyēṣṭha śu 13, Saturday=1721 A.D., May 27, f.d.t. '24	Do.	Records the successful completion of the pilgrimage of <i>śaḍās</i> like Atamārāma, Mukandha and Gaṅgādhara, all of whom probably hailed from Viśala-nagara.
71	Right jamb of the eastern door	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged partly. Mentions Dālavādi and Kalāpaji. In characters of about the 16th century.
72	Left jamb of the eastern door	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions names like Kaṭṭiya, Gōvā[la]ddhane and Rama. Do.
73	Below the above	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions a certain Rāma-rāya. Do.
74	Same jamb to the left of above	....	....	Vikrama 168[6], Phālguna śu.3.	Do.	Gives the names of <i>śaḍās</i> Jasavanta, of his sons Nārāyaṇa and Susha(kha)dēva and of their mother Bāchohā Adāsi.
75	Right jamb of the western door	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions Nārāyaṇa. In characters of about the 16th century.
76	Sill of the window	....	....	Vikrama 17[. ]3	Do.	Do. Purport not clear.
77	Wall to the left of the northern door on the ground floor.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do. Seems to mention a village ( <i>grāma</i> ) in line 3 and a mason in line 4.
78	Wall to the right of the southern door on the same floor.	....	....	....	Kannada	Seems to read: <i>Śrīpaṭi voḍera</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
79	Dēvaki shrine in the compound of the Dvārakādhīśa temple; pedestal of a broken seated image built into the back side of the temple.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions a mason named Nārāyaṇa. Do.
80	Pradyumna shrine in the compound of the Dvārakādhīśa temple, southern wall, outside.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Kalyāṇa[ś]</i> (2) <i>Pāchudēsa</i> . Do.
81	Same wall, western projection	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Śaḍāśa Hāḥa[ś]a Sātrā</i> Bīḥala. Do.
82	Below the above	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. The word <i>Savata</i> occurs twice in line 1. Details not clear. Do.
83	Right pillar serving as the jamb of the door.	....	....	....	Do.	Right side built in. Certain names such as Khimā occur. Do.
84	Pillar next to the above in the <i>śabbā-maṇḍapa</i> .	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged badly. Purport not clear. Mentions Lakhami in line 4. Do.
85	Below the above	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to mention a person named Mukundaaji. Do.
86	Eastern face of the same pillar	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to read: <i>Mū[śa]magāhē</i> . Do.
87	Front side of the pillar to the right near the door of the sanctum.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged badly. Mentions names like Paṁ° Gōpāla. Do.
88	Left of the above	....	....	Vikrama 1657, Kārtika śu. 7.	Do.	Mentions a certain D[ā]śa, son of Paṁ° Sādita.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>GUJARAT—contd.</b>					
	<b>JAMNAGAR DISTRICT—contd.</b>					
	<b>OKHAMANDAL TAHSIL—contd.</b>					
	<b>Dwārkh—contd.</b>					
89	Silver <i>śiṃhāsana</i> near the footprints of the image of Pradyumna.	....	....	Vikrama 1962 (1906 A.D.)	Local dialect mixed with Sanskrit. Nāgarī	States that the donation, evidently of the <i>śiṃhāsana</i> , was made by Kalyāṇarāya probably for the merit of <i>Sēṭha</i> Magana-lāla of the <i>Brahmakshatriya</i> caste belonging to Mumbai, his father <i>Rāva Sāhiba</i> Dalapata Bāma Khakkhara J.P. and mother <i>Dēva Kārabbī</i> , and other relations (names given).
90	Northern wall of the temple, 8th tier from the floor-level.	....	....	....	Local dialect. Nāgarī.	Damaged. Seems to record the successful completion of the pilgrimage of a couple (names not clear). In characters of about the 16th century.
91	Trivikrama shrine in the compound of the Dvārakādhīśa temple; southern wall.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads; (1) <i>sūtra</i> ° (2) <i>Shē(Khē)lā</i> (3) <i>sēva</i> (4) <i>ka</i> . In late characters.
92	Right jamb of the door of the same shrine.	....	....	Vikrama 1[...] <sup>5</sup> , [Jyē]shtha śu. [7].	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the worship performed by a certain <i>Sāta</i> , son of <i>Sūtra</i> ° <i>Achalā</i> .
93	Vēṇmādhava shrine in the compound of the Dvārakādhīśa temple; one of the two pillars on the right side near the doorway of the sanctum.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Mentions <i>Sūtra</i> ° <i>khīmājī</i> . In late characters.
94	Second pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Śrī Nārāya</i> . Do.
95	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions a certain <i>Kēsa(śa)va</i> belonging to the <i>Davē</i> caste, who was the son of <i>Brahmā</i> . Do.
96	Left jamb of the same doorway of the sanctum.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Sūtra</i> ° <i>Lashamāna</i> . Do.
97	First pillar to the left from the sanctum.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Mentions two masons named <i>Chhād</i> and <i>Kēśava</i> . Do.
98	Second pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Su</i> ° <i>Shōshā</i> . Do.
99	Southern wall of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to mention some names like <i>Dhanā</i> , etc. Do.
100	Front wall of the shrine with footprint near the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1[9]76, Śrāvapa śu.[.]	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record some dedication by a certain <i>Ramā-kānta</i> . Details not clear.

101	A <i>paliā</i> set up inside the <i>ghummaṣa</i> . (i.e. <i>chhatti</i> ) on the bank of the Gōmatī.	....	....	Vikrama 1[6]49, Jyēṣṭha ba. 2.	Do. . . .	Do. Appears to record the performance or <i>Satt</i> by a lady (name not clear).
102	Another <i>paliā</i> in the same <i>ghummaṣa</i>	...	...	Vikrama 1659, .....	Do. . . .	Damaged badly. Purport not clear. The word <i>Rājagara</i> occurs in line 3.
103	<i>Paliā</i> stone built into the wall to the right of the entrance to the <i>Sārādāmātā</i> temple.	...	...	Vikrama 1666, .....	Do. . . .	Do. Purport not clear.
104	<i>Paliā</i> stone built into the wall to the left of the entrance to the <i>Samkara-maṭha</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1[66]7. Śrāvapa ba. 14	Do. . . .	Do. Do.
105	Rukmiṇī temple about a mile to the east of the village, back side of the foundation, 7th tier.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads; <i>Mā° Mulā</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
106	8th tier . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved. Seems to mention a certain <i>Jāhads</i> . Do.
107	To the right of the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Uṣṭpāla</i> . Do.
108	5th tier . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Shē(KM)ā</i> . Do.
JUNAGARH DISTRICT						
MANGROL TAHSIL						
109	<i>Māngrōl</i> .—Jami Masjid, ground floor, pillar in the northern apartment.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads; (1) <i>Bhaysānkorana</i> - (2) <i>cha jōgt rāha</i> . Do.
110	Pillar in the southern corner of the eastern apartment.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged partly. Refers to a certain <i>Vijaisiṅha</i> ( <i>Vijaya-simha</i> ). Do.
111	First floor, southern apartment, 5th pillar from the left.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Mentions a mason named <i>Karama</i> and a certain <i>Phōṣe</i> . Do.
112	Wall to the right of the above pillar	...	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Chārpā</i> . Do.
PATAN-VERAVAL TAHSIL						
113	<i>Pāṭan</i> or <i>Prabhās Pāṭan</i> .—Inscriptions preserved in the Museum. No. 1. Pedestal of a damaged marble stone figure of a standing man. Findspot: <i>Pāṭan</i> , Patan-Veraval Tahsil, Junagarh District.	....	....	Vikrama 1230, Māgha śu. 3. Monday=1174 A.D., January 7.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records that this is the image of <i>Mahāmātya Jāsa</i> .
114	No. 2. Stone slab. Findspot: <i>Mōṭā Darwāzā</i> at <i>Pāṭan</i> .	Chaulukya	Bhīmadēva	Vikrama 1273, Vaiśākha śu. 4, Friday=1216 A.D., April 22. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i> ).	Do. . . .	Fragmentary and damaged. Records the construction of two temples one to the god <i>Viṣṇu</i> and the other to the god <i>Śiva</i> at <i>Pāṭan</i> by the minister <i>Śrīdhara</i> for the merit of his mother <i>Rāhīnī</i> and father <i>Valla</i> who is stated to be a great favourer of the king <i>Kumārapāla</i> . Also gives the genealogical accounts of both the king and his minister. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 439 ff.



B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1969-70—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>GUJARAT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>JUNAGARH DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>PATAN-VARAVAL TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Pāṭan or Prabhās Pāṭan—<i>contd.</i></b>					
115	No. 3. Pedestal of a broken marble stone image. Findspot: Pāṭan.	....	....	Vikrama 1286, Phālguna śu. 9, Sunday=1229 A.D., February 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the making of the image of Ajitaśvāmī by Sahaja-mati, the wife of Sajjana and its consecration by Śrīcham-dra-sūri.
116	No. 4. Three pieces of a stone inscription. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to contain portions of a big <i>prastāvi</i> in praise of the god Śiva of Somanātha. Contains the numerals 72, 74, etc. of the verses. Mentions Kaśika, Gārgya Maitrēya and Kauruśa in line 7 of piece No. 3. In characters of about the 12th century.
117	No. 5. Stone slab. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Contains part of some <i>prastāvi</i> . The words <i>prastāvi</i> (line 8) and <i>sāhitya</i> (line 9) occur. A certain Aditya and his son Kṛṣṇa are mentioned in line 11. Do.
118	No. 6. Another stone slab. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Vikrama.... .....	Do.	Do. Seems to record some work done by a certain person (name not clear). Khṛtamaśvārādēva is mentioned. In characters of about the 13th century.
119	No. 7. Black stone slab. Findspot: Mōṭā Darwāzā of Pāṭan.	[Chaulukya]	....	....	Do.	Damaged badly. Records an annual grant of sixteen <i>dramma</i> s. Seems to give eulogistic account of a king's forefathers whose benevolent acts like defeating of a Mālava king, etc. are referred to. Details not clear. The <i>prastāvi</i> was composed by a pupil (name not clear) of the poet Śaṭananda. Do. Published in <i>Inscriptions of Kothanand</i> , p. 726, No. 21.
120	No. 8. Another stone slab. Findspot: Pāṭan.	....	....	Vikrama 1315, Phālguna ba. 8, Friday=1259 A.D., January 17, f.d.t. -18.	Do.	Do. Purport not clear.
121	No. 9. Column with a number of figures of goddesses, lions and elephants. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1338, Vaiśākha śu. [...], Saturday.	Do.	Records the making of an image of śrī Mallinātha by Tḥa <sup>a</sup> Āsapāla of Pallivāla jñāti for the merit of Śa <sup>a</sup> Jalha and its consecration by Pārābhadrā-sūri. Āsapāla's brother Tḥa <sup>a</sup> Āśvada is also associated with the work.
122	No. 10. Pedestal of a damaged black stone image. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1338, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Sunday=1282 A.D., April 12.	Do.	Records the making of the image of Neminātha by Bhām <sup>a</sup> Śihada, son of Dhādha, son of Bhām <sup>a</sup> Āśa of the Pallivāla jñāti for the welfare of his father and its consecration by Brahmananda sūri.

123	No. 11. Pedestal of another image. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1340, Jyeshtha ba. 10, Friday=1284 A.D., June 9, f.d.t.*33 (The month was <i>Amānta</i> ).	Do.	Records the making of the image of Pārśvanātha. Mentions <i>Bhām°</i> Virapāla of Pallivāla <i>jñāti</i> , his brother Pārmasinhha, <i>Bhām°</i> Vayajaladēvi and her sons Kumarasinhha and Kēlāsinhha. Also records the consecration of it by a certain Sūri (name lost) of the Kōraṇṭaka [ <i>gachchha°</i> ].
124	No. 12. Pedestal of an image of a goddess. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1344, Jyeshtha ba. 5, Friday=1288 A.D., May 21. (The month was <i>Amānta</i> ).	Do.	Records the making of an image of Munisuvrata along with Naraḍattādēvi by <i>Sā°</i> Māṇika for the welfare of his grandfather <i>Sā°</i> Kamalāśrī and of <i>Sā°</i> Kinha belonging to Kumḍakumḍācharya <i>saṁtāna</i> and Upakēśa <i>gachchha</i> and its consecration by Siddha-sūri.
125	No. 13. Stone slab. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Nāgarī.	Reads: (1) <i>Mumja</i> . (2) <i>śāa</i> . In characters of about the 14th century.
126	No. 14. Pedestal of a damaged image. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Damaged badly and fragmentary. Appears to record the making of an image of <i>śrī</i> Saṁtinātha by a person (name lost) belonging to Śrīmāla <i>jñāti</i> and its consecration by Dēva-sūri. Do.
127	No. 15. Stone slab. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Nāgarī.	Fragmentary. Seems to read <i>dhā[ā]aga</i> , the letter <i>ā</i> being written in the negative. In characters of about the 12th century.
128	No. 16. Another stone slab with the figure of a standing man sketched on it. Findspot: Do.	Vāghālā of Kāṅk-rōli (1)	Sōmabrahma . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Mentions the ruler as the son of <i>Bhaṭṭa</i> <i>Shī(Kh)ma</i> who was the son of <i>Tāa°</i> ( <i>Thakura</i> ) Lūpaśi. In characters of about the 14th century.
129	No. 17. Stone slab kept in a wooden case. Findspot: Trivenī gate of Sōmanātha Pāṭan.	Rāshṭrōḍa	Bharma . . . . .	(1) Vikrama 1440, Ashāḍha ba. 8, Saturday= 1384 A.D., June 11; (2) Vikrama 1446, Jyeshtha 4u. 13.	Do.	Records the construction on the first date of a stepwell, a tank, a temple for the <i>tridēvas</i> (i.e. Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Mahāśī), a <i>prapā</i> (i.e. a place or room for providing water to travellers) and a <i>chātara</i> (i.e. platform) near the gateway by the ruler's wife Yamunā who was the daughter of Yādava Bhīma and his queen Māṇikyadēvi. There is a short record on the left margin containing the second date and referring to the installation of the god Saṅgamatīvara. Cf. <i>Inscriptions of Kathiawad</i> , pp. 32 ff., No. 44. Cf. Bhattacharya's List, No. 734.
130	No. 18. Stone slab. Findspot: Pāṭan.	....	....	Vikrama 1446, Chaitra 4u. 3.	Do.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. The word <i>svāmīkārya</i> occurs in lines 4-5.
131	No. 19. Another slab. Findspot: Do.	....	Śivarāja . . . . .	Vikrama 1451, Śaka 13[16*].	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Damaged. Seems to record some grant to the deity Sōmanātha and mentions a certain <i>Makam°</i> Mālā of the <i>Paṁchakula</i> .
132	No. 20. Stone slab. Findspot: Bank of the Bhūvaḍa tank in Bhuvāṇṭinbi near Sūtrīpāḍa, Pāṭan. Varaval Tehsil, Junagarh District.	....	Rāja śrī Savagaṇa (Sivagaṇa) . . . . .	Vikrama 1457, Uttaraśrayaṇa, Griṣhma-rīta, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Monday=1401 A.D., May 2. (The month was <i>Amānta</i> ).	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records that Rāja Bharama of the Bārada community, his wife Magati, and his daughter Bai, caused a tank to be dug up in the village Paḷāḷa in the country of Surāṣṭra during the administration of <i>Paṁchakula</i> śrī-Mālā. The mason was Saṅghavahi Mahādēva. Published in <i>Inscriptions of Kathiawad</i> , No. 60.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>GUJARAT—conold.</b> <b>JUNAGARH DISTRICT—conold.</b> <b>PATAN-VERAVAL TAHSIL—conold.</b> <b>Pāṭan or Prabhas Pāṭan—conold.</b>					
133	No. 21. Another stone slab. Findspot: Pāṭan, Patan-Veraval Tahsil, Junagarh District.	Rāṣṭhōḍ	[Rājyasinha	Vikrama 1656, Bhādrapada śu. 5, Thursday-1599 A.D., August 16. (The year was Chaitrādi).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the renovation of a <i>Dharmasālā</i> by Dēdāji, son of Jaituṅga Vapa-virāji for others' welfare and for his own merit. This is stated to have been done on the death of a certain person (name not mentioned). It was written by Haradga, son of a certain Thga, an inhabitant of Vikānra.
134	No. 22. Marble stone slab. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Right side broken off. Seems to record some renovation work by some persons (names not clear). Mentions Śā° Indravāsa, son of Śā° Sgranga of the Nāhaṭa-gōtra at the instance of Jinachandra-sūri. The introductory part bearing the date Vikrama 1080 refers to Jinēvara-sūri who had obtained the <i>Kharatara-ṭiruda</i> . Also mentions Jinadatta-sūri, head of this <i>saṅgha</i> as having worshipped 64 Yōgins and <i>Kṣhētragālas</i> of 62 <i>keḥṭras</i> . In characters of the 16th century.
135	The stepwell called Gaurikumḍa in the same place. Black stone slab containing figures of 3 couples, built into the western wall.	....	....	Jyēsthā śu. 2, Sunday.	Do.	Right side broken and in two parts. Upper portion contains the names of the couples viz. (1) Dēvalā and his wife Chamḍatladēvi, daughter of Rudapāla. (2) Sōmasiha, son of Jagasīha and his wife Sitādēvi, daughter of Sāhapi, and (3) Nāya° Tējapāla, son of Nāya° Āhaḍa and his wives Ghikāśā and Pāhū. Lower portion records the renovation of the two shrines of the goddess Dēvi along with Pushkara <i>ṭirīha</i> (i.e., probably the step-well) by Mahas° Jayata, son of Sādhu [Sō]masiha by means of his own money as well as of contributions from other people. Mentions the names of some persons like <i>Brihat-Purusha Rāja</i> śri Kāhaḍadēva, <i>Gaṇḍa śri Para Brihaspati</i> , etc. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. <i>Inscriptions of Kathiawad</i> , No. 19.
136	Stone slab built into the wall to the right of the door of the shrine of Pārvati situated on the bank of the same stepwell.	....	....	Vikrama 1939, Chaitra śu. 1, Wednesday. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the renovation of the shrine of the goddess Gauri by Kararāva, son of Vāsudēva who was the son of Pāṭhaka Hirādēva, on the date given.
137	Bhadrakālī temple in the same place. Black stone slab built into the wall to the left of the door.	Chaulukya	Kumārāpāla	Valabhi 850, Āshā[ḍha]....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Records the renovation of the temple of Śiva by the king at the instance of his religious preceptor Bhāva Brihaspati born of Gā-gēya-vaṇṇa who was made <i>Sarvēśa gaṇḍāśvara</i> and was honoured by the king Siddhasāja also previously. It is also stated that this <i>guru</i> was given the village Brahmapuri by the king (name lost). The king is

KAIRA DISTRICT				stated to have extended the town (name lost) by building a strong fortress, placed gold pinnacles on the temples of Gauri, Bhīmeśvara, Kapardi, Siddhēśvara, etc., made a court-room for the kings to assemble, constructed several temples, stepwells and honoured many hundreds of Brāhmanas, etc. This <i>prafasti</i> of Gaṇḍa was composed by a poet (name lost) who is described as <i>Śighra-kavi</i> . It was written by Rudra-sūri, son of Lakṣmīdhara. Published in <i>A collection of Prakrit And Sanskrit Inscriptions</i> , pp. 186 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1380.		
PETLAD TAHSIL						
138	Sājitra.—Chār-Kunwān-Vāv. Right side. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4753).	....	....	(1) Vikrama 17[9]6, [Pauṣa] Śu. 2; (2) Vikrama 1796, Śrāvapa Śu. [2].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged and worn out. Purport not clear. Refers to a sum of Rupees 1325 in line 16, and to a certain <i>Darogā</i> [Bābā]dāsa in line 7.
KUTCH DISTRICT						
BHUV TAHSIL						
139	Bhuj.—Stone slabs preserved in the Kutch Museum, No. 1. Findspot: Anḍhau, Bhuj Tahsil, Kutch District.	Kahatrapa (?)	....	....	Brāhmī	Fragmentary and damaged badly. Mentions [Cha?]ṣṭana. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
140	No. 2. Findspot: Do.	Do.	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Do. Refers to the erection of a <i>laṣaṣi</i> (i.e., a staff). Other details are lost. Do.
141	No. 3. Findspot: Bāyām, Mandavi Tahsil, Kutch District.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī.	Mentions [Chh]i[vi] [ṣa], son of Iṣa [-]ṣa. In characters of about the 6th century.
MEHSANA DISTRICT						
SIDHPUA TAHSIL						
142	Billia.—Vāv, Right side. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4766).	....	....	Vikrama 17[5]0, [Vaiśākha] Śu. 11, Friday=1693 A.D., May 5, f.d.t. 11.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Purport not clear. Reads <i>Bhagavatā</i> in line 7.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR						
JAMMU DISTRICT						
JAMMU TAHSIL						
143	Jammu.—Slab deposited in the Dogra Art Gallery. Findspot: Uttaravāhini (near Pāramapdal), Jammu Tahsil and District.	....	....	—	Takari (?)	Purport not clear. Seems to be interspersed with numerical and other symbols. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1969-70—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR—<i>concl.</i></b>						
<b>SRINAGAR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>SRINAGAR TAHSIL</b>						
144	<b>Khummāh.</b> —At Bhuvanēśvari, a place of pilgrimage, 1½ miles to the north of the village.	Sultān of Kashmir	Jayanālabadēna-śāha (Zain-ul-abidin)	Kali 4690, [Laukika] year 4, Mārgaśīrṣha śu 6, Friday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Śāradā	Refers to the ruler as the son of Śāṅkara (i.e. Śikandar) and records the building of a hermitage ( <i>āśrama</i> ) by the merchant Pūrṇaka, son of Śuva and its consecration on that date. Noticed in <i>Antiquities of Chamba State</i> , Part I, p. 258.
145	<b>Śrinagar.</b> —Slabs now kept in the S. P. S. Museum. Slab No. 1 (Museum No. 2848). Findspot: Narannag, Ganderbal Tahsil, Srinagar District.	....	....	[Laukika] Year 21, Āshāḍha śu. 3.	Do.	Seems to record the installation of two images by <i>tapasvi</i> Gargga, the disciple of Vijayakarna in the temple of [Jyēsthā] śvara. In characters of about the 12th century.
146	Slab No. 2. (Museum No. 1889). Findspot: Diughgam, Kashmir.	Lōhara	Jayasimhadēva	[Laukika] Year 25, Chaitra śu. 12.	Do.	Purport not clear. Seems to record some act of piety by some one (name lost). Do.
147	Slab No. 3 (Museum No. C3/168). Findspot: Tapar, Sopor Tahsil, Baramulla District.	Do.	Paramānudēva	[Laukika] Year 33, Āshāḍha śu. 15.	Do.	Records that some structure (not specified) was caused to be constructed by Ghagga, son of Jagerāja, a <i>brāhmaṇa</i> . Do.
148	Slab No. 4. (Museum No. 2667). Findspot: Arisom, Nagam Tahsil, Srinagar District.	....	....	[Laukika] Year 73, Mārga[śīrṣha] śu. 5.	Do.	Records that Rāmadēva, son of Kulladēva, had the <i>viḥāra</i> of Lōkanātha (Avalokiteśvara) rebuilt with bricks after the wooden structure, built earlier in the vicinity of Gangēśvara, by <i>vaidya</i> Ullhapadēva (or Alhapadēva) had been burnt down by the king Simha. Do. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, pp. 300-02 and plate; noticed in <i>Antiquities of Chamba State</i> , Part I, App. I, p. 258.
149	Slab No. 5. (Museum No. 2652). Findspot: Narannag, Ganderbal Tahsil.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. The god Jyēsthēśa is mentioned in line 2. Do.
150	Slab No. 6. (Museum No. 2854). Findspot: Harwan, Srinagar Tahsil and District.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Only a few letters at the beginning of the eight available lines are preserved. In characters of about the 13th century.
151	Slab No. 7. (Museum No. 1831). Findspot: Baramulla, Baramulla Tahsil and District.	....	....	[Laukika] Year 13, Śrāvapa.....	Do.	Illegible. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 14th century.
152	Slab No. 8. (Museum No. 2169/A). Findspot: Jammu Rajuri	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged in parts. Words such as <i>rājānaka</i> (line 2), <i>śakura</i> (line 3) and <i>malika</i> (line 6) occur. Do.
153	Slab No. 9. (Museum No. C. 166). Findspot: Not known.	....	....	..śu. 3	Do.	In two lines. Purport not clear. Do.
154	Slab No. 10. (Museum No. 169/C). Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Do.	Broken at the bottom. Purport not clear. Words like <i>vīraha</i> (lines 4, 6), <i>vasthajaś</i> (line 8) and <i>kulaś</i> (line 11) are discernible. Do.

155	Slab No. 11. (Museum No. 2169-C). Findspot: Jammu Rajuri.	.....	M. Śrīrāja Candrachūḍasinhavarmen	Vikrama 1763, Aśāḍha śu. 15.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contains the text of five stanzas called <i>pañcharatna</i> , composed by the ruler in praise of the god Amaranātha.
156	Slab No. 12. Findspot: Not known.	.....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (below three human figures in relief): <i>Śrī Śrī-Rama-Lakṣmaṇa-Sītāya namaḥ</i> [3]. In late characters.
157	Podestal of a bronze image of Bōdhi-sattva, kept in the same place. (Museum No. 2986). Findspot: Not known.	Lōhara . . .	Diddaddēva (Queen Diddā)	[Laukika] Year 68, Śrāvāṇa śu. 15.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records that the image was the gift of a certain Chandrakshaya. Mentions <i>Rājānaka upāsaka Bhīmaja</i> and a certain Bāpaṣa. In characters of the 10th century. Noticed in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVII, p. 153, note 4.
158	Hero-stone kept in the same place. Findspot: Not known.	.....	....	[Laukika] Year 14, Aśāḍha śu. 3.	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 12th century A.D.
159	On a broken bowl kept in the same Museum. Findspot: Avantipur, Srinagar District.	.....	....	....	Sanskrit, Śāradā	Reads: <i>Mahā śrī Ati...ghaṣa</i>   1533. In characters of the 16th century.
160	Dargāh of Bahau'd-Din Sahib. Graveyard. Sides of a Sarcophagus. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist for Persian and Arabic inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4403).	Sultān of Kashmir	Muhammed Shāh	[Laukika] Year 60, Śrāvāṇa ba 1, Friday, probably =1484 A.D., July 9.	Local dialect (?), Śāradā; Persian, Thulh	Bilingual. Mentions Sadakhā (the <i>Suratdāsa</i> Said Khān), son of Eb āhma (Sultān Ibrahim). For the Persian portion see <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1938-39, No. D 285. Noticed in <i>Antiquities of Chamba State</i> , Part I, p. 258.
161	Below the standing Buddha bronze image, kept in the same place. (Museum No. 2408). Findspot: Nāgapattinam, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	....	....	.....	Tamil . . . .	Reads: <i>Uyakkoṇḍa-nāyakar</i> . In characters of about the 16th century. Published in <i>Nāgapattinam and other Buddhist Bronzes in the Madras Museum</i> , p. 122, No. 176, and plate XXVI, No. 57.
UDHAMPUR DISTRICT						
UDHAMPUR TAHSIL						
162	Suddh-Mahādēv.—Shaft of a broken iron <i>trīśūla</i> in the Suddh-Mahādēva temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern	Mostly worn out. The names Vibhūnaga and (Gaṇa)patinaga occur in line 2 in the available portion. In characters of about the 7th century A.D.
MADHYA PRADESH						
BILASPUR DISTRICT						
BILASPUR TAHSIL						
163	Bilāspur.—Impression received from Shri Dilip Vird', Vird' Studios, Raipur. Findspot: Not known.	.....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Badly worn out. Seems to register a grant of <i>dēvadēvi</i> ( <i>dēvadēvī</i> ) to the god ( <i>svāmīn</i> ) Akhakaṇi. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.
164	Korba.—In one of the rock-cut caves, called Sitāmadhī by the side of a wellah. Do.	.....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Aśhādvāra-vi(vi)śayē vaidyaputra śrī-Vaṇkaka</i> . In characters of about the 9th century. Cf. Hiralal's List, (2nd edn.), No. 2222, p. 133.
165	Malkh.—Stone inscription. Do.	Pānduvasahī	Balarjuna	.....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā	Broken and worn out in parts. Records the grant of the village Gōksherepadrake by the ruler. In characters of the 7th century.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1969-70—contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—contd.</b> <b>BILASPUR DISTRICT—concl'd.</b> <b>BILASPUR TAHSIL—concl'd.</b> <b>Mañār—concl'd.</b>					
166	Stone built into the wall of Lalaji Guruji Mandir. Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Worn out. Mentions Dharmakāśi in line 1. In characters of the 14th century.
	<b>CHHATARPUR DISTRICT</b> <b>CHHATARPUR TAHSIL</b>					
167	Khajurāhō.—Slab kept in the godown of the Site Museum of the Archaeological Survey of India. (Acc. No. 628).	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Reads: (1) <i>Jasapala</i>   <i>Dūdharā</i> (2) <i>Rajapala</i>   In characters of about the 10th century.
168	Broken slab kept in the same place. (Acc. No. 1805).	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Seems to be part of a <i>grāśāśi</i> . The words <i>Kausika</i> (line 4) and <i>15ka-traya</i> (line 5) occur. In characters of about the 12th century.
169	Fragment of a slab. (Acc. No. 1778).	....	....	....	Do.	Do. The word <i>Vera</i> ( <i>Bra</i> ) <i>hma</i> occurs in line 3. Do.
	<b>DEWAS DISTRICT</b> <b>SANKACH TAHSIL</b>					
170	Sankach.—Qalandari masjid in the old graveyard. On the central mihrab. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4803).	....	....	Vikrama 1[6]69	Sanskrit, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. Records the date only. For the Persian portion see <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1968-69, No. D 355.
171	Pillar set up in the market. Do. (Acc. No. 4801).	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged and worn out. Mentions Śrī Hira in line 2. In characters of about the 15th century.
	<b>GUNA DISTRICT</b> <b>MUNGAOLI TAHSIL</b>					
172	Chandēri.—Tapa bāori, eastern wall. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4951).	Sultān of Malwa	Alama Sāhi	Vikrama 1484, Śaka 1349, Ananda, Vaiśākha śu. 6, Thursday, Punarvasu, Vriśhabha—1427 A.D., May 1.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a stepwell in Chandrapuri (i.e. Chandēri) by Yagarsīja, the son of Prayagadatta who was the son of Jaitramihha and grandson of <i>Thakura Sakratava</i> belonging to a Māthura-Kāyastha family. Also mentions the ruler's father Dīlāvara Khāna.

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

173	Chandrayi <sup>to</sup> fort, eastern wall. Do. (Acc. No. 4255).	Do. . . . .	Mahamad . . . . .	Do . . . . .	Badly damaged and worn out. Purport not clear. Contains 28 lines of writing, some of which, in the beginning are in praise of Jinas like Mahāvīra and Śāntinātha. Verse 5 (lines 5-6) refers to the Maṇḍapa fort (?) in the prosperous country of Mālava. In line 19 a certain Āmadēva is referred to. In characters of about the 15th century.
174	Kali-ghati, eastern inner face of the gate. Do. (Acc. No. 4947).	Ruler of Chandēri	Shēr Khān . . . . .	Vikrama 1547	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī. Records the construction of the gate and the planting of trees on either side of it by the ruler's son Chimana-khān, and states that the income from the produce of these trees should be distributed among the needy. Noticed in Cunningham's <i>Archaeological Report</i> , 1864-65, p. 406; <i>Imp. Gaz.</i> , Vol. X, pp. 183-64.
175	Kadwāhā.—A piece of a stone slab found in the debris of the Hindu monastery in the fort. Impressions received from Prof. V. V. Mirashi, Nagpur.	Pratihāra . . . . .	Hacirāja . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . . . . Fragmentary. Appears to record the donation of some villages (names lost) by the king to his preceptor (name not preserved) who was probably the disciple of Dharmasiva, a Śaiva sage, whose <i>guru-paramparā</i> is also given. Refers to the visit of a certain king named Gōbhaṭa to the hermitage of Dharmasiva. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVII, pp. 117 ff., and Plate.
NIMAR EAST DISTRICT					
176	Phōphnār Kalān.—Inscriptions on the pedestals of four standing bronze images of the Buddha. Photographs received from the late Shri M. Venkataramayya, Superintending Archaeologist, Central circle, Bhopal. No. 1.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern . . . . . Records that this (i.e. the image) is the pious gift of a certain Nāvagabhin in characters of about the 6th century. Ibid., pp. 147 ff. and Plate, No. A.
177	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . . Records that this (i.e. the image) is the pious gift of the <i>bhadanta</i> [Buddhadāsa who is described as <i>Śākya-chikshuk-āchārya</i> . Do. Ibid., No. B.
178	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . . Records that this (i.e. the image) is the pious gift of a lady named V[i]ddhyā(dyā)dhara-svāminī who was the mother of <i>maṇiprathāra</i> Ānandha(da)atsa. Do. Ibid., No. C.
179	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . . Records that this (i.e. the image) is the pious gift of a certain Kanha. Do. Ibid., No. D.
BURHANPUR TAHSIL					
180	Khāṭi.—Gate of a ruined fort called Garhi. On the right side. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4799).	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nast'liq. Bilingual. Fragmentary. Purport not clear. Mentions <i>Malika</i> in line 2. In characters of about the 16th century. For the Persian portion see <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1968-69, No. D 361.



**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1969-70—contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MADHYA PRADESH—contd.</b>						
<b>PANNA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>AJAYGARH TAHSIL</b>						
181	Ajaygarh Fort.—Pedestal of a broken stone Jaina image built into the wall of the ruined <i>basti</i> in front of the Ajayapala temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1196, Ashādha ba. [5].	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly worn out. Seems to record the making of the image by a person (name not clear) and obeisance to it.
182	Pedestal of another broken stone Jaina image built into the wall of the same <i>basti</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1331, Śu. . . Tuesday.	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record the installation of the image.
183	Pedestal of a broken stone image in the ruined temple site near the same <i>basti</i> .	Chandēlla	Viravarman	Vikrama 1331, Phāl-guṇa ba. 11, Wednesday=1275 A.D., January 24.	Do. . . .	Broken at the right end. Contains a verse in praise of <i>muni</i> Kundakunda belonging to the Mūla-saṅgha. Mentions the <i>āchārya</i> Dhanakīrtti and seems to record the installation of the image by the <i>āchārya</i> Kumudachandra.
184	Pedestal of a stone Jaina image lying outside the same <i>basti</i> .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Mentions Kumudachandra in line 1 and records the obeisance of some person (name lost).
185	Slab lying outside the same <i>basti</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1335, Chaitra Śu. 13, Monday=1279 A.D., March 27.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Do. Seems to record the obeisance of a person (name lost).
186	Pedestal of a broken image lying outside the same <i>basti</i> .	Chandēlla	Hamiravarmadeva	Vikrama 135[9], Mārga[śīra] Śu. 13, Tuesday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Badly worn out. Seems to record the obeisance of some person (name not clear). A certain Arjuna and Prāgadēva are mentioned.
187	Broken slab lying in the same temple site as No. 186 above.	....	....	Vikrama 138[5], Pauṣa Śu. 1[-], Sunday.	Do. . . .	Records that a certain person (name not legible) died and that his wife Kuchaladevi committed <i>saṭi</i> .
188	Broken slab lying in the same temple site as No. 186 above.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to contain portions of a <i>prākāśi</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
189	Rock in between the entrances to the Pātāla-Gaṅgā and Pātāla-Jamunā.	Chandēlla	Viravarman	Vikrama 1317 (Śagar-śāṇḍa-agnī-śudhāśāṭṭha), Vaiśākha Śu. 13, Thursday=1261 A.D., April 14.	Do. . . .	Records that Kalyāṇadēvi, the queen of the ruler, built a well, called the Nirjara-kūpa and, in connection with it, a hall at Nandipura. The <i>prākāśi</i> was composed by Ratnapāla, son of Haripāla-kavi and grandson of Vaiśaṅkha-kavi, and the same was engraved by Rāma. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 325-30; Bhandarkar's List, No. 658.
190	To the left of a Gaṇpā image in relief, on a rock a few steps beyond the second gateway.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Vikrama 1337 (Śagar-śāṇḍa-vid-śāṇḍa), Māgha	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Gaṇpā, called Dāpi Gaṇapati, by a certain Gaṇapati for his own merit. Dāmōdara and his brother Rajapati are mentioned as

				su. 13. Monday= 1281 A.D., April 14.		the sons of Ganapati whose forefathers (names given) are stated to have served under the ruler's ancestors like Kirtivarman, Sulakshanavarman, etc. Noticed in <i>ASI. A.R.</i> , 1935-36, p. 91; Bhandarkar's List, No. 589.
191	Above the image of a female deity on a rock near the same gateway.	Do. . . .	Vravarman . . . .	Vikrama 1344, Phālguna ba. [2]. Wednesday=1288 A.D., January 21, f.d.t. -40.	Do. . . .	Badly worn out. Mentions Harasiddhidēvi, the queen of the ruler, the family name Paramāra, and Vaikunṭha, Gaṅgādharma, etc.
192	Below the image, in relief, of a reclining bull on a rock near the Tirthavanti-darvāzā.	....	....	Vikrama 1344, Vaiśākha ba. [2]. Sunday=1288 A.D., March 21.	Do. . . .	Records that Suhadadēva, the great grandson of <i>Thakkura</i> Vidana of Jayapura-durga, caused a number of images of the deities such as Kēdāra, Pārvatī, Vṛishabha, Tripura, Kāmākhyā (Kāmākhya), Durgā, etc., and of his own self to be carved. Noticed in <i>ASI. A.R.</i> , 1935-36, p. 92.
193	Above a panel of 24 Tirthankaras, carved in relief on a rock a few steps above the third gateway.	....	....	Vikrama 1345	Do. . . .	Badly worn out. Purport not clear. Mentions <i>sūtradhāra</i> Nāg[ā].
194	Below the image of a Sivaliṅga with a devotee carved in relief on a rock near the Tirthavanti-darvāzā.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records that Dēvalladēvi, daughter of <i>Thakkura</i> Dēvamdhara and wife of Suhadadēva, the great grandson of <i>Thakkura</i> Vidana, the chief of Jayapura-durga, caused the images of the deities Gaṇpati, Śurabhi Śiva, Jivanta-putrikā and Gaurī, and her own, to be carved. Noticed in <i>ASI. A.R.</i> , 1935-36, p. 92.
195	Sculptured slab (broken) kept on a step in between the fourth gate and the Pāṭak-darvāzā.	....	....	Vikrama 1349, Jyēṣṭha ba. 14, Friday=1292 A.D., May 16, f.d.t. -18. (The year was <i>Chaitrādī</i> ).	Do. . . .	Records the perpetual obeisance of Gāṅgī, wife of Arjuna, who was the son of Amadēva and grandson of Manau, to Jīvara and Umā. Noticed in <i>ASI. A.R.</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 58.
196	To the right of a reclining mother and child, carved in high relief, on a rock in front of the steps leading down to the <i>pātāla-saras</i> .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>śrī-Kaṇaka-giri-nā</i> . (2) <i>pārvatīasya</i> In characters of about the 11th century.
197	On the same rock, above No. 196 above.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Karaṇika Sādhāraṇasavāmi</i> . Do.
198	On the same rock, below No. 197 above.	....	....	Vikrama 1349	Do. . . .	Damaged. Reads : (1) <i>Sam</i> 1349.... (2) <i>paśa dha ka</i> ....
199	Below a Sivaliṅga flanked by two devotees, carved in relief, on a rock a few steps above the third gateway.	....	....	Vikrama 1350], Chaitra śu. [11], Monday=1294 A.D., March 8, f.d.t. -76.	Do. . . .	Do. Records the obeisance to Jīvara, of two persons (names lost).
200	Above a panel of male and female deities, on a rock near the fourth gate.	Chandella . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Contains part of the eulogy of a Vāstavya-vamśa, a member of which, Jājūka, bestowed overlordship of the earth upon Gaṇḍa, obviously of the Chandella family, and received from him the village of Dugeudā. Mahēśvara, another member of the family and Chandella Kirtivarman also find mention in the available part of the text. In characters of the 13th-14th century. Noticed in <i>ASI. A.R.</i> , 1935-36, p. 92.

Sl No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>PANNA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>ALAYGARH TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Alaygarh Fort—<i>contd.</i></b>					
201	Slab lying a few steps below the first gate.	Chandella	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Fragmentary and incomplete. Contains part of the eulogy of a family: The Chandella rulers Vira (i.e. Viravarman) and Bhōja (i.e. Bhōjavarmān) and Dēvaladēvi, apparently the same as the one figuring in No. 194 above, find mention in the preserved part of the text. Do. Ibid.
202	Below a row of eight images of female deities, carved in relief, on a rock near the Tirhavant-darvāzā.	....	....	...	Do. . .	Worn out. Records the making of the images of Ambikā, Chamdi, Kāmākhyā, Chāmundā, Kālīkā and others (names lost) by Suhadadēva, son of Thakkura Akhan of Jayapura-durga. Do. Noticed in <i>ASIR.</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 47.
203	On an iron cannon kept in front of the Pātāk-darvāzā.	....	....	....	Do. . .	States that the cannon, called <i>Aridalaganjāna</i> , belonged to the king Mādhyava. In late characters.
	<b>RAIPUR DISTRICT</b> <b>RAIPUR TAHSIL</b>					
204	<del>Badpur</del> Slab kept in the Aśīsh Press owned by Shri. Hasi Thakur. Findspot: Ambādēvi temple, Satti Bazaar, Raipur.	....	....	....	Kannada . .	Fragmentary. In line 2 there is a reference to <i>seṭṭilana</i> . In characters of the 12th-13th century.
205	Photograph of a stone slab received from Shri. Dilip Virdi, Virdi Studios.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Worn out in parts. Records a number of pious acts such as the construction of temples and tanks at Rāyapura by the four brothers, Haripāda, Tejirāja, Maharāja and Madhusūdana, who were the sons of Pīlārāja. In characters of about the 16th century.
	<b>RAJGARH DISTRICT</b> <b>KHUNJER TAHSIL</b>					
206	Khujner.—Tomb of Dāwal Shāh. Left of the door. Impressions received from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4814).	....	....	Vikrama 1[7]88, Chaitra śuk. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear. Mentions Mēlāva in line 3, and a <i>mahārāja</i> (name not clear) in line 5.

## RATLAM DISTRICT

## ALOT TAHSIL

907 **Munji.**—Stop-well near a temple. Right side. Do. (Acc. No. 4811).

Mughal

Aurangzeb

Vikrama 1723,  
Saka 1588, Uttar-  
āyana Śāstra-pitu,  
Phālguna śu. 11,  
Monday. Irregular.

Do.

Records the construction of a step-well by a certain Dāmōdama-davē. Gives a list of names of members of the family to which he belonged. Also states that *Rāphōga Jagatasighaji* and *Karānaji* were in possession of the village *Munja* in *Alōtha pragaga (pargana)*. Mentions *sūradhāra Karamasi*, the resident of *Rāmapura*.

## RATLAM TAHSIL

208 **Bilpātk.**—Slab built into the proper right wall outside the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Bhōlōnāth temple.

Chaulukya of Gujarat

Jayasimhadēva-Siddhārāja

Vikrama 1198,  
Ashādha śu. 1,  
Tuesday=1142  
A.D., April 28.

Do.

Gives the genealogy of the Chaulukya family and states that the king, in the course of his visit to the conquered kingdom of Mālava, finding the temple of the god Virūpāksha in disrepair, caused, out of devotion, a new temple to be constructed. The *prāśasti* was composed by the poet Śrīpāla, and written by Jinabhadra-chārya alias Rājaraḥabha.

209 Slab set up in the Rāma temple

....

....

Vikrama 1....,  
Saka 17[.7]....

Nāgari

Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. In late characters.

## SAGAR DISTRICT

## SAGAR TAHSIL

210 **Sagar.**—Slab kept in the Dept. of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Sagar. Findspot: Not known.

....

....

Vikrama 1613,  
....śu. ....

Sanskrit (corrupt),  
Nāgari.

Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions *Kumāra Aarāja*, as the son of Chaturbhujadēvavarman, grandson of Dēvavarman and great-grandson of a *Mahārājadhīrāja* (name lost).

211 Another slab kept in the same place. Findspot: Do.

....

....

Saka...., Āsvina  
....

Do.

Fragmentary. Mentions Rājādēva and Sādharanarāja and the title *Mahārājakumāra*. In characters of the 16th century.

## SEHORE DISTRICT

## HUZUR TAHSIL

212 **Bhopal.**—Stone slab kept in the Government Office. Findspot: *Vendrabhan*, Buddhi Tahsil, Sehore District, M. P. Impressions received from the Deputy Director, Archaeology and Museums, Government of M.P., Bhopal.

....

....

....

Nāgari

In three vertical lines, some characters and numerical symbols are engraved. In characters of about the 15th century.

## SHAJAPUR DISTRICT

## SASNER TAHSIL

212 **Walkhera.**—A pillar fixed in front of Hanuman's temple. Impressions from the *superficially* epigraphic, Persian and Arabic inscriptions. Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4066).

Scindia of Gwalior

Janakōji

Vikrama 1895,  
[Kārttika] śu. 12.

Local dialect. Nāgari

Seems to record an order of the ruler restoring certain hereditary rights enjoyed by the people of *Narakhēda* on their representation. Details not clear.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1969-70—*contd.*

42

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i></b>						
<b>SHIVPURI DISTRICT</b>						
<b>SHIVPURI TAHSIL</b>						
214	<b>Dongar.</b> —A well near a tomb called Tekiya. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4944).	....	....	Vikrama 1747, [Vaiśākha śu. 15].	Local dialect (?), Nāgarī; Arabic and Persian, Naṣṭa'liq.	Bilingual. Badly damaged and worn out. Purport not clear. For the Persian portion see App. D., No. 114.
<b>UJJAIN DISTRICT</b>						
<b>UJJAIN TAHSIL</b>						
215	<b>Ujjain.</b> —Stone slab built into the wall of the well inside the temple of Tilakśvara. Impressions from the Deputy Director, Archaeology and Museums, Government of M. P., Bhopal.	Mughal . . . .	Akbar . . . . .	Vikrama 1657, Śaka 1522, Vasanta-ritu, Vaiśākha śu. 8, Thursday, Pushya=1600 A. D., April 10.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged partly. Records the construction of the stepwell by Bhagavān, son of Harasāyana Harivarmā (?), who was a resident of Samanā and belonged to the <i>kehatiya</i> caste. A mason named Kṛishṇadāsa is mentioned with reference to the temple of Mātangśvara. Also mentions a certain Kāśī, a Tāhāla brāhmaṇa.
<b>VIDISHA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>VIDISHA TAHSIL</b>						
216	<b>Vidishā.</b> —Slab in the backyard of the house of Rajmal Madveiya.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā	Reads: [Om Tā]rā-bhagavataḥ Saṁbhōr=bhuvā[na*]-vikhyāta-kīrtinā idam Tiraiśkyanā.... In characters of about the 7th century.
217	Another slab in the same place . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary and worn out. Seems to be a part of a <i>prastāvi</i> . Refers to a certain Ravidatta in line 10. Do.
	Slab kept on the terrace of the same house.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Refers to <i>sura-taru</i> in line 2. In characters of about the 13th century.
	Another slab in the same place . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary and worn out. Seems to be part of a <i>prastāvi</i> . Refers to a certain person (name lost) as <i>dharma</i> and <i>dharuṣmān</i> . Do.
220	Slab built above the door-post in a house in front of the Jain temple.	....	Trailōkyavarman . . . .	Vikrama 1216, Chaitra ba. 12.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Records the construction of a temple for the god Varāha (i.e., Viṣṇu) on the banks of the river Vetravati. Seems to record some grant of money including one <i>vimśōpaka</i> on every bullock-load, made by the king probably for worship and offering to the deity. Engraved by the <i>sūtradhāya</i> Vāsa. [dāva].

## MAHARASHTRA

## GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT

## BORIVALI TAHSIL

- 221 **Maṇḍapēśvara.**—Maṇḍapēśvara cave, central shrine, clear-jamb. ....

Vikrama 1[7]55.  
Vaiśākha śu. 9.  
Friday=1898 A.D.,  
April 8, f.d.t. '01.  
(The year was  
Chaitrādi).

Marāṭhī, Nāgarī

Mentions the brahmana Gōvinde and Bōravali and registers some arrangement made for the worship of the god Maṇḍapēśvara.

## JALGAON DISTRICT

## CHALISGAON TAHSIL

- 222 **Pāṇḍē.**—Mahādēva temple, left side inner wall outside the *sanctum sanctorum*. Nikumbha . . . . .

Indrarāja . . . . .

Śaka 1075, Srimukha

Sanskrit, Nāgarī

Records the construction of a temple of Madana-dahana (i.e. Śiva), by the ruler and the grant of the village, called Dēva-mahgama, made by Gōvana (III) with the permission of his mother, Śrīdēvi on the occasion of the consecration of the temple. The record contains a praise of the minister Chāṅga-dēva. Cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 39-42 and plate.

- 223 **Slab built into the outer wall of the Pāṇḍādevī temple.** Yādava . . . . .

Singhapa . . . . .

....

Sanskrit and Local  
dialect, Nāgarī

Records that the astrologer of the Yādava king, Chāṅga-dēva by name, a grandson of Bhāskarāchārya, founded a college (*matha*) for the study of the *Siddhānta-śiromani* and other works of his grandfather and relatives (not named), and that the college was endowed in Śaka 1128 (wrong for 1129), Prabhave, Śrāvane, śu. 15, lunar eclipse corresponding to 1207 A. D., August 8, with land and other sources of income, by Śōḍḍēva, the son of Gōvana (III), belonging to the Nikumbha family. Śōḍḍēva's younger brother Hemādīdēva is stated to be governing a district containing sixteen hundred villages after the death of the former. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, pp. 388-46.

## EDLAPAD TAHSIL

- 224 **Chāṅgḍēo.**—Outer wall of the eastern entrance of the Chāṅgḍēo temple, proper right. ....

....

Sanskrit, Nāgarī

Badly worn out. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.

- 225 Same place, proper left . . . . .

....

Do. . . . .

Reads: (1) *Śaṅkadevi Gaṇapati 140[0]*

(2) *Maṅgarekhvaja*

(3) *jōṭi 700.* Do.

- 226 **Slab kept inside the same temple** . . . . .

[Vikrama 1730]

Do. . . . .

Illegible. Purport not clear.

## THANA DISTRICT

## BASSEM TAHSIL

- 227 **Bassem.**—Slab kept in the Police Station near the Fort. Śilāhāra o Northern Konkan. . . . .

Anantadēva . . . . .

Śaka 1120, Kālay-  
ukta, Mārgaśīra ba.  
15, Monday=1108  
A.D., November 30.

Sanskrit and Local  
dialect, Nāgarī.

Worn out. Mentions a certain *Mahāmātya* (name not clear) and certain other persons with the surname of *prabhu*. Seems to record some grant. Details not clear.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MYSORE</b>						
<b>BANGALORE DISTRICT</b>						
<b>BANGALORE TALUK</b>						
328	Bangalore.—Domlur, Chokkanātha temple, central shrine, north wall, <i>tripatta</i> and <i>jagati</i> .	Vijayanagara	Dēvarāya I	Śaka 1330, Virōdhi, [Chaitra]	Kannāḍa	Damaged. Records grant of income from the various <i>sumka</i> dues within a stipulated area for a perpetual lamp to god Chokkanāthadēva of Dombalūru when Nāgappa-dannāyaka was ruling over Elhakkā-nāḍu.
329	West wall, <i>tripatta</i> and <i>jagati</i>	Hoysala	Vira-Rāmanātha	Regnal year 36, Arpaśi 15	Tamil	Records the assignment, by the king, of 10 <i>poṇ</i> out of the revenue from the village for the expenses of the festivals of god Chokkapperumāl on the representation by the <i>nāṭṭavar</i> , Chellappillai, the <i>adhikāri</i> of the place and Nalantigai-Nārāyaṇa-tāḍar, the <i>Śrīkāryam</i> of the temple, that the provision made for the expenditure was insufficient. Cf. <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. IX, Bn. 11.
330	<i>Tripatta</i> in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Records the grant of 5 <i>panam</i> per month for a lamp by Tripurāntakapperumāl Emba-dēvar of Tombalūr <i>alias</i> Dēśimāpikkappaṭṭam in Ilaiappāḱka-nāḍu in Irājarāśāḱa-vaḷanāḍu. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 13.
331	South wall, <i>tripatta</i> and <i>jagati</i>	....	....	Śaka 1180 (for 1188), Kshaya, Chittirai 17 (for 24), Hasta, Sunday=1266 A.D., April 18.	Do.	Records the gift of the village, Jālapalli, the tank at Viṅṇa-maṅḡalam and some lands in the big tank at Tombalūr <i>tirumattukkūṇi</i> to god Tripurāntakap-perumāl installed by the donor Tāḷaikkāṭṭu Iravi Tripurāntaka-chettiyār of Tombalūr <i>alias</i> Dēśimāpikkappaṭṭam and his wife Pāṇṇati-chettichchiyār to save Nambi Iravichettiyār, Sīdavi-yakkaṇ and their descendants from rebirth ( <i>punarāvṛti</i> ) and for the merit of the arms and sword of Tribhuvanamalla Vembidēvar and his descendants. Records also the assignment of lands gifted to the priest Irāmapirāṇ Allājanambiyār and other servants of the temple. A postscript states that the priest leased one-third of his share to Śavaripperumāl-nambiyār. Same as <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1891, No. 9 and published in <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. IX, Bn. 10.
332	<i>Aṛiḱa-maṇḍapa</i> ; south wall, <i>jagati</i>	....	....	Vyaya, Āḱi	Do.	Records the exchange of the right of performing worship for 5 days out of 15 days in Śiṅḡap-perumāl-nambiyār-kshētram made by Irāghavan and Chokkappaṇ in return for the right of worship for 20 days out of 30 days in Kēśavapperumāl-tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam in Viḷattūr from Allappaṇ and his brothers. In characters of the 14th century. Same as <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1891, No. 9.

233	Mahā-maṇḍapa, south wall, tripaṭṭa	....	....	....	Śaka 1231, Vikāri, Anil.	Sanskrit, Grantha; Tamil	Incomplete. Begins with the verse in Sanskrit in praise of Viśvakarmā. Records an agreement (details lost) by the Cheṭṭiyār and Paṇḍiattār of eighteen nāḍus and seventy four āva[raṇa]. Ilaippākka-nāḍu in Irājarāṣāḍa-va-jantāḍu is also mentioned. Same as A. R. Ep., 1891, No. 10. Partly published in Ep. Carn., Vol. IX, Bn. 12.
234	East wall, tripaṭṭa	Hoysaḷa	Vira-Ballāḷa II	....	Śaka 1250, Vibhava, Āśvayuja ba. ....	Kannāḍa	Damaged and incomplete. Mentions Elahakka-nāḍu probably administered by Kum[te]ja-dannāyaka, son of Poṃnnaṇṇa. Same as A. R. Ep., 1891, No. 11.
235	North wall, tripaṭṭa	Do.	Do.	....	Kali 3679 (for 4402), Śaka 1224, Pṛava, Mārgaḷi 22, Monday-1301 A. D., December 18.	Tamil	Records the royal order to the maḍapaṭiḷḷai and sthānapaṭiḷḷai of the temples in the various nāḍus (specified) exempting the dāna-mānya lands from the taxes such as siddhāyama, kārikkaḷ, etc. to provide for various services such as worship, food offerings, etc. of the respective gods. Further records the gift of all lands in Tombalūr in Ilaippākka-nāḍu excluding those of the Sōmanāthadāyar in the village and also income from taxes to god Chokkapperumāl of the village for the prosperity of the king and his country. Noticed in Arch. Sur. Mys., A. R., 1911, p. 60.
236	Stone slab set up in the street leading to the same temple.	....	....	....	Śaka 165[1], Saumya, Phālguna śu. ....	Kannāḍa	Damaged. Mentions Tūhanna and Chennanna, the two sons of one Appunambi, the sthānika of the temple of Chokkannātha and seems to refer to a grant of land.
237	Stone behind the choultry	....	Vira-Rāmanātha	....	....	Tamil	Do. Commences with the prakāśti Samasabhuvaṇārāya etc. Seems to record some gift for the food offerings to god Chokkapperumāl of Tombalūr in Ilaippākka-nāḍu. Noticed in Arch. Sur. Mys., A. R., 1911, p. 49, para. 108.
BIDAR DISTRICT							
BIDAR TALUK							
238	Bidar.—Slabs in the Archaeological Museum. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur, No. 1. (Acc. No. 4090).	....	....	....	....	Kannāḍa	Incomplete. Contains a part of the eulogy yama niyama. In characters of about the 10th century A. D.
239	No. 2. Do. (Acc. No. 4089)	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains only the imprecatory verse bahubhir-vasudhā dātā, and part of evadattān. In characters of about the 11th century.
BIFAPUR DISTRICT							
HUMNAND TALUK							
240	Aihole.—Slab in the Kontigudi	....	....	....	....	Do.	Records the grant of land by the Mahāchaturvidya-samudaya 500 of Āryapura to the eṣu-nagara. Also records some stipulations pertaining to the grant. Written by Baladāya. In characters of about the 8th-9th century.



Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MYSORE—concl'd.</b> <b>BIJAPUR DISTRICT—concl'd.</b> <b>HUNGUND TALUK—concl'd.</b> <b>Aihole—concl'd.</b>					
241	Same slab, above and below No. 240 above, and on the side of the slab.	....	....	....	Kannada	Worn out in parts. Refers to the <i>vr̥tti</i> of the gods Viṣṇudēva and Ambikēśvaradēva and of the <i>chātra</i> of Gṛyimdayyanāyaka. In characters of about the 11th century.
242	Another slab in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Only a part of the imprecatory portion, pertaining to the preservation of a <i>samaya</i> , is available. In characters of about the 8th-9th century.
	<b>GULBARGA DISTRICT</b> <b>SHANPUR TALUK</b>					
243	Kodamankhalli.—Slab set up near the Grama-Panchayat office. Impressions received from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4728).	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged and illegible. Reads <i>chaka</i> in line 3, and perhaps <i>samga</i> in line 4. In characters of about the 15th century.
	<b>RAJASTHAN</b> <b>BIKANER DISTRICT</b> <b>BIKANER TAHSIL</b>					
244	Bikaner.—A stone slab in the Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum. Impression received from the Curator. Findspot: <b>Thikana Sarunda.</b>	....	<i>Mahārājādhirāja Samśārachandra</i>	Vikrama 1595	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records that a certain Dūdā caused the construction of a <i>Saubhāgya-mandira</i> .
	<b>CHITORGARH DISTRICT</b> <b>CHITORGARH TAHSIL</b>					
245	Chitōrgarh.—Stone slabs in the Tōpakhāna. Impressions from the Superintending Archaeologist, Western Circle, Baredo: No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1185, Śrāvāṇa śu. 10, Monday=1128 A. D., July 9. (The year was <i>Chakirādī</i> ).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the death of Suhālcha (?), son of a brāhmaṇa named Mahādēva.

246	No. 3	Guhila	[Tā]śasimha	Phālguna śu.	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the making of an image of Gṛakha in line 15. Also refers to a <i>Siddhi-kundam</i> (line 17) and a <i>champakavana</i> (line 18). Appears to give a eulogy probably of the king. Details are lost. In characters of the 13th century.
247	No. 3	Do.	Mahārājakaḷa Samarasimha	....	Do.	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Gives the king's father's name as [Mahārā]jakaḷa Tāśasimha. Details are lost.
248	No. 4	....	....	Vikrama 1338, Chaitra, ( <i>pakṣa</i> and <i>tiṭhi</i> omitted), Friday.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Damaged. Seems to record the making of the images of Bhadrāsvara and Amarāsvara. Other details are not clear.
NAGAUH DISTRICT						
DIDWANA TAHSIL						
249	Chhoti Khajur.—A memorial pillar to the north-east of the Secondary School. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 743, Chaitra (ba. 7.)	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Records the death of Sarvika, the wife of Uvāka.
250	Another memorial pillar in the same place. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 827, Pausa ba. 4.	Do.	Records the name of Bāṣiśa, the wife (?) of Nāvika.
251	Slabs built into the northern wall of the stepwell called Phool-Bāori. Do. No. 1.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. The name of the brāhmaṇa Śāntāvara occurs in line 4. The other details are not clear. In characters of about the 8th century.
252	No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to be connected with No. 251 above. Mentions the goddess Lakṣmī in line 2. Do.
253	Dihwān.—Jami Masjid. Loose slab kept in Store Room No. 2. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 5093).	....	....	Vikrama 1912	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. Seems to state that the shops belong to the <i>darogā</i> ( <i>darogā</i> ) of Surātāna Mamada Pīra (Sultān Mahmūd Pīr) and contains an imprecation against Hindus and Muslims who might seek to mortgage (t) them. For the Persian portion see App. D. No. 120.
254	Do. Loose slab kept in Store Room No. 4. Do. (Acc. No. 5095).	....	....	Vikrama 1912, Mārgaśīrṣa śu. 2.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Embossed. Contents same as in No. 253 above, except that the shops are stated here to belong to Pīraji Pāhādi.
TAMIL NADU						
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT						
HOSUR TALUK						
255	Koṭṭur.—Chandrasekhara temple, central shrine, North wall, upper and lower tiers.	Viṣayanagara	Achyutarāya	....	Kannada	Incomplete. Seems to record some grant to the god Chūḍayalinga, by Rāmenāyaka, the agent of mahāmaṇḍalīśvara Hiriya-Tirumaleśvara-mahā-arasu. Also records the grant of a village to Kuppaya, the śāhika of the god Chūḍayalinga and to Chūḍappa, the son of Chūḍayalinga.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1969-70—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>HOSUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Hosūr—<i>contd.</i></b>					
256	<i>Ardha-maṇḍapa</i> , west wall near the <i>pañchalīṅga</i> .	Hoyasā	Vira-Viṅgaṅga	Regnal year 3, Māsi 27, ba. 12, Tuesday, Uttirādam=1297 A.D., February 19. The regnal year was 7, not 3.	Tamil	Records the assignment of the village, Kuppadevanapalli in Murajē-nāḍu as <i>dēvadāna</i> to meet the annual expenditure of 120 <i>pon</i> for the daily supply of 20 pots of water from the river Pennai for sacred bath ( <i>tirumanjanam</i> ) to god Uḍaiyār Seviḍa-nāyanār by 10 persons who were to be paid as <i>jīvitam</i> at the rate of 10 <i>pon</i> per month by the Periya-nāḍavar, <i>nāṭṭu nāḍukancheyyār</i> , <i>mahajanagan</i> , etc., for the merit of the king.
257	<i>Mahā-maṇḍapa</i> , east wall, tiers opposite to the <i>Nandi</i> .	....	....	Śaka 1168, Viśva-vasu.	Do.	Beginning lost. Registers the gift of land in a village in Māsandi-nāḍu in Nigarilīḷa-maṇḍalam for food offerings to god Seviḍai-nāyanār in Seviḍapāḍi in Murajē-nāḍu in Rājendraśōla-vaṇanāḍu in Muḍikondaśōla-maṇḍalam by Tiruvākambam-udaiyār, a resident of ... nnapuram in Nigarilīḷa-maṇḍalam. In characters of the 13th century.
258	South wall, left of entrance by the side of the image of <i>Dvārapālaka</i> .	....	....	Āṅira, Chittirai	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the assignment of income from <i>kaḍamai</i> from Śirunattamangalam for food offerings to the images of <i>dvārapālaka</i> , set up probably by Śiruppillai, a <i>mudali</i> of [Pū]rādarāyar. Do.
259	Right of entrance	....	....	(1) ..... 12. Uttirādam. (2) [Śaka] 1160 (for 1161), Vikāri, Paṅ-guni 18. .... Svāti, .....=1240 A.D., March 11, Sunday.	Do.	Ends of lines lost. Records a similar gift, as in No. 256 above of <i>jīvitam</i> of 120 <i>pon</i> for supply of water for sacred bath from the Pennai river to god Uḍaiyār [Seviḍai]-nāyanār in Seviḍapāḍi in Murajē-nāḍu in Rājendraśōla-vaṇanāḍu probably by Tiruvallam-udaiyār Chelvapillai, a merchant of Tirumayilāppūr in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam. Also records the gift of <i>Umāḍagai</i> to the temple on the latter date by the same individual.
260	Beams on the ceiling in front of the <i>dvārapālaka</i> .	Hoyasā	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record an assignment probably of the village Kuppadevanapalli in Murajē-nāḍu by the <i>nāṭṭavar</i> for the merit of the king. In characters of about the 13th century.
261	Maragadāmbāl shrine in the same temple, south wall, <i>tripiṭṭa</i> .	Do.	....	Śaka 1183, [Du]ḷama- [vi], Āṇi.	Do.	Records the gift of the village Kottakāminḍappalli for the worship of <i>Nambirāṭṭiyār</i> (consort) of <i>Seviḍa-nāyanār</i> by Dharmatālvār, son of Tribhuvanamalla-Pūrvādhārājār Atti- ālvār who is said to have set up the image of the goddess.

262	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	Śaka 1193, Prajapati, Rishabha 9, Monday=1271 A.D., May 4.	Do. . . . .	Records the assignment of various commodities for worship and offerings, including unguents, 50 lamps for day and 14 for night to god Śeṇḍa-nāyanaṇṇar by Śrīmāhēśvaraṇṇar and Pūrvādharaṇṇar Śivapādaśekharaṇṇarumāl <i>alias</i> Dharmattālvār.
263	Jagati in the same place . . . . .	Hoysala . . . . .	Vira-Rāmanātha . . . . .	Śaka 1209, Regnal year 30, Aṇi 20.	Do. . . . .	Damaged. Refers to the king, food offerings and the temple of god Śokuḍa-nāyanaṇṇar.
264	South wall . . . . .	....	....	Vikrīta, Chaitra śu. 15, Thursday. Irregular.	Kannada . . . . .	Illegible. States that the (inscribed) slab was set up and the <i>prākāra</i> of the temple was caused to be constructed by Mudiya, the son of Koṭṭil-nāyaka. In characters of about the 16th century.
265	West wall, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Tamil . . . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of land for maintaining a garden to god Śeṇḍa-nāyanaṇṇar. The garden land of Śāmanā[tha]dēvar is referred to among the boundaries of the gift land. In characters of the 14th century.
266	Pillar in the maṇḍapa in front of the same shrine. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Records the setting up of the pillar by Mādēvar, son of a Kāmiṇḍar. In characters of about the 13th century.
267	Subrahmaṇya shrine, stone built into the east wall (inside). . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Records that Kuṇi...pattan, son of... varanga[māliya]ppan [caused] the stairs ( <i>śepānam</i> ) to be made. Do.
268	East wall, right of entrance . . . . .	Hoysala . . . . .	....	Śaka ....	Do. . . . .	Fragments. Refer to <i>śiddha-poṇ</i> , god Śeṇḍa-nāyanaṇṇar, Pūrv-ādharaṇṇar and <i>jivitam</i> . Do.
269	North wall, left of entrance . . . . .	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. Seem to record the grant of land in Kalapiyār to provide for offerings to god [Kuṇra]merinda Piḷḷaiyār, probably set up by a person (name lost) described as the son of Dharmattāṇḍai, a <i>pradhāni</i> of Pūrvādharaṇṇar] Dharmattālvār. Do.
270	North face of the supporting beam of the <i>tuḷābhāra</i> in front of the Subrahmaṇya shrine. . . . .	Chōla . . . . .	Rājendra (I) . . . . .	Regnal year 14	Kannada . . . . .	Mentions Vikramachōlar-gāvunḍa of Polamanda-nāḍu, refers to a tank excavated by the wife of a person belonging to Sālevūru described as the <i>koḍange</i> of the <i>gāvunḍa</i> and records some gift to a god (name not given).
271	South wall between the Subrahmaṇya shrine and the kitchen room. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Kulōttuṅga I . . . . .	....	Tamil . . . . .	Contains only part of the <i>prakatī</i> , <i>Puḷḷaiyūṇḍa puṇari</i> , of the king.
272	Do. . . . .	....	....	Śārvari	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of two lamps ( <i>kuttiṇṇakku</i> ) and one bell ( <i>maṇi</i> ) by a merchant of Kundāṇi. In characters of the 13th century.
273	Do. . . . .	....	....	Manmatha, Vaikāṇi	Do. . . . .	Records the gift of 2 <i>kaṇḍagam</i> of field in Anai by Kuṇraṇḍai son of Dharmattāṇḍai, the <i>pradhāni</i> of Pūrvādharaṇṇar. Do.
274	Vināyaka-maṇḍapa, south wall . . . . .	Hoysala . . . . .	Vira-Viśvanātha . . . . .	(1) Śaka 1217 (2) Regnal year 3	Do. . . . .	Records an order of the king to the <i>Mathapatī</i> , <i>Śihā-nattār</i> , <i>Jiyar</i> and <i>Viraśōḷav-aṇṇukkar</i> of the temple of god Uḍai-yār Śeṇḍa-nāyanaṇṇar in Śeṇḍapāḍi assigning, as <i>sarvaṇṇa</i> gift, 127 <i>poṇ</i> accruing from the <i>śiddhāyappoṇ</i> , <i>irāyasa-nivanda</i> and <i>kēḷi-nivanda</i> levied annually from the <i>dēvāḍaga</i> villages, and from the <i>Viraśōḷav-aṇṇukkar</i> in Śeṇḍapāḍi for the repairs of the temple with effect from the 3rd regnal year, Vijaya, Tūḷḷ 15, Paurṇai, Aṭvati, Friday (1293 A.D., October 16).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMILNADU—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Hosur Taluk—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Hosur—<i>contd.</i></b>					
276	Vināyaka-maṇḍapa, south wall	Hoysala	....	....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Records the death of king Rāmanātha on the day of Rōhini, śu. 10, in the month of Pausa in the year Manmatha and the installation of Sambhu on the 13th day by Tapōdhirāja, the royal preceptor. In characters of about the 13th century.
276	West wall	....	....	....	Tamil	Beginning lost. Refers to a gift as <i>sarvaśānya</i> . Do.
277	Empty shrine in the same place, east wall	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records gift of land for food offerings to god Mahāgaṇapati. Do.
278	Right of entrance in the same place	....	....	....	Kannāḍa	Illegible. Refers to the sale of paddy and mentions the <i>avaras</i> , <i>adikāris</i> , etc., in the imprecatory passage. In characters of about the 16th century.
279	In the same place	....	....	Śaka 1..8, Parābhava, ..., 21.	Tamil	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record the gift of land for some <i>sandhi</i> to god Pillaiyār in Śeṇḍanāyanār temple probably by Tiraverperaiḷai, a merchant of Tirumayilāppūr. In characters of the 13th century.
280	<i>Tripeṭṭa</i> in the south wall	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Refers to a Kāmundaṇ of Teṅkarai-nāḍu in Muraṇ-nāḍu and to Bhāradvāji Parāmtaka Śivan. Do.
281	In the same place	....	....	....	Kannāḍa	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record the assignment of the right of collecting <i>suvarṇādāya</i> , <i>śamudāya</i> , etc. In characters of the 16th century.
282	North wall, middle tier	Chōla	Kulōttuṅga I	Regnal year 33	Tamil	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to refer to a [Pur]vātirājan and a Śiva-brāhmaṇa. In characters of about the 12th century.
283	In the same place	Vijayanagara	Achyutarāya	Śaka 1461, Viḷambi, Mārgaśīra śu. 3= 1538 A.D., November 24. (The day was Sunday).	Kannāḍa	Illegible and incomplete. Refers to the sages ( <i>ṛishis</i> ) in the <i>śaḍṇepu-dēvas</i> /āna.
284	Dakṣiṇāmūrti-maṇḍapa, west wall	Hoysala	Vira-Vijayamātha	....	Tamil	Fragmentary. Records the royal order to <i>nāyaka</i> Acheyār and <i>nāṣṭaṇ</i> in respect of wet lands gifted to Tyāgavinōḍa-bhattaṇ and other <i>brāhmaṇas</i> (names lost) of <i>Agaram</i> Chitravēḷich-chaturvēḷimāṅgalam and for the recitation <i>adhyāna</i> by two persons before god Uḍaiyār Śeṇḍanāyanār for the victory of Vira-Vallabhaḍēvar.

285	Pillar (south face)	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Refers to the sacred bath of god Piṭṭaiyār.
286	Lumber room in the temple, west wall (inner side).	Choḷa	[Kulōttunga I]	Regnal year 10	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Contains part of the <i>prajāpāti</i> of the king. Mentions Śevīdapaḍi belonging to the division of Tenkūru. In characters of the 11th-12th centuries.
287	South wall (inner side)	Hoysaḷa	Vīra-Rāmanātha	[Śaka] 1217, Regnal year [1], Manmatha, Aḷi, Anuṣam, Dvādaśi, [Sunday]. Irregular.	Do.	Right ends built in. Records the gift of lands in a village in Erumaiyāpattu in Māsaṇḍi-nāḍu as <i>śaraṇamāya</i> for providing various services including garland, clothes, 30 twilight lamps and for food offerings to god, by.....Kaṭkadamārtājan Vēṭṭaiyir-Chokkar.
288	Pillar to the proper right of Nandi	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the pillar was caused to be made for Nāyanār by an individual (name not clear) who was the son of Cheṭṭidēvar of Kaṭaiyūr. In characters of the 14th century.
289	Another pillar	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of this pillar probably by the same individual mentioned in No. 288 above. Do.
290	Round pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of Nandi.	....	....	Sarvadhāri	Do.	Records that the pillar was caused to be made by an individual named Kaḷḷikkūḍaiyān Piḷḷimāda. [kāj]mṇḍar. Do.
291	Dhvajastambha, east wall, tier and base.	....	....	Śaka 1267, Yuva, Vṛiḍchika śu. 11, Rēvati, Sunday=1335 A.D., November 26.	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Details beyond the date are not clear.
292	Gopura, east wall, left of the first entrance.	Hoysaḷa	Vīra-Vallāḷa	Śaka ....., Vikāri, Kaṇṇi śu. 3, Viśākha, Monday=1299 A.D., September 28.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the royal order to the <i>kṛtya-mudaliḡa</i> exempting the temple from the levy of <i>kūṇikkai</i> and providing the income thus saved for the temple services ( <i>tiruppaṇi</i> ). In characters of about the 13th century.
293	In the same place	Vijayanagara	Harihara II	Śaka 1299, Piṅgaḷa, Pushya śu. 11, Thursday, Irregular.	Kannada	Illegible. Mentions <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Kuṭṭaiyā-damāyaka and registers some gifts for the services of the god Chūḍanātha.
294	Right door-jamb in the same place	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1300, Kāḷayukta, Āśvayuja ba. 1.	Do.	Incomplete. Text obliterated after the passage introducing the king's son Bukkaṇṇa-Oḍeya.
295	Second entrance, east wall	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of some <i>hoṇṇu</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
296	Slab lying in the compound of the temple	....	....	....	Tamil	Beginning lost. Records the assignment of the income from <i>śarigaḷ, juṅgam</i> , etc., at the rate of one poṇ from big villages ( <i>ūr</i> ) and 5 <i>paṇam</i> from small villages in the <i>nāḍu</i> belonging to the donor, by a chief (name lost) apparently for the deity. In characters of the 12th century.
297	Another slab in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Records some benefaction to god Uḍaiyār Śevuḍaiyāṇḍār in Muraṣu-nāḍu in Rājendraśōḷa-vaṇanāḍu in Muḍikondaśōḷa-maṇḍalam by Aḷaiyaperumāḷ Attimalla[n] Karuvandaraśān, son of Tribuvanaṁalla-Pūrvādirājan Dharmattālvār. In characters of about the 13th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—contd.</b> <b>DEHARMAPURI DISTRICT—concl'd.</b> <b>HOSUR TALUK—concl'd.</b> <b>Hosur—concl'd.</b>					
298	A third slab in the same place . . .	Hoyasaja . . .	Vira-Ballāja (III) . . . . .	....	Kannada . . .	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of half the revenue income from [Era]-maṇḍala by the <i>daṇḍāyaka</i> Achalappa to the god Chūdanātha for the purpose of worship and offerings. In characters of about the 14th century.
299	Rock near Basava-maṇḍapa . . .	....	....	Śaka 1236 . . .	Tamil . . .	Do. Right ends of lines lost. Records an endowment of land as <i>maḍappuram</i> to Tan[ma]..... <i>veṇṇaperumai</i> and <i>Vappakka</i> ... among the <i>maḍapatigai</i> of Śokuḍaipāḍi.
300	Do. . . . .	....	....	Naḷa, Āṇi . . .	Do. . . .	Records grant of land by Āvuḍaiyār to provide for feeding 400 <i>māhēṣarar</i> . Mudaliyār Mutti, a <i>maḍapati</i> in Śokuḍaipāḍi is also mentioned. In characters of about the 12th century.
301	Rock near the Āḷḷaṇḍya-maṇḍapa . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Beginnings of lines lost. Records a gift by Āṅkāḍuḍaiyār Tiruvākambamuḍaiyār to Śevīḍaiy-āṇḍār entrusted to... <i>deśura-Surapatigai</i> . Do.
302	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Records the gift of land as <i>poliyāḷlu</i> for food-offerings. Do.
303	One of the steps leading to the hill	Chōja . . .	Kulōttuṅga . . . . .	.... .... 5, . . . trayōḍaḷi	Do. . . .	Damaged and peeled off. Seems to record the endowment of money paid into the temple treasury ( <i>teṭṭerpaṇḍaram</i> ) by Irājarājan Periyāṇ alias Sengirai for the supply of 90 <i>nāḷi</i> of oil per year measured by <i>Arumōḍēvan</i> . Do.
304	Rock to the right side of the entrance to the old steps leading to the hill.	Vijayanagara . . .	[Kṛishṇadēvarāya (?)] . . . . .	Śaka 1449, Sarva-dhāri, Āṣāḍha śu. 5.	Kannada . . .	Damaged. Purport not clear. The work <i>kūṇiyāchi</i> occurs in line 3.
305	Kāliyammaṇ temple on the hill, <i>arūha-maṇḍapa</i> , and central shrine, north wall, tiers.	Hoyasaja . . .	Vira-Vallāja (III) . . . . .	Śaka 1246, Raktāk-ṣhi, Māṣi 3, śu. 11 (for 13), Pūṣam, Sunday = 1325 A. D., January 27.	Tamil . . .	Records the assignment of the rights to collect certain specified taxes from the Veḷḷājar such as <i>maṇaiṇam</i> , <i>puḍuk-kūṇikkai</i> etc., in Māsandi-nāḍu, Muraṣu-nāḍu and Erumaṇai-nāḍu as gifted by a copper-plate grant by the king Vira Veḷḷāja-dēvar to the Paṅcāḷam and Śiṅgāchāri. It also stipulates for excess levy a fine of 12000 <i>peṇ</i> on collectors. It seems to state further that in case there is nobody to claim this income the money should be assigned to god Akkaṣāḷi-varam-uḍaiyār.
306	South wall, tiers . . . . .	....	....	....	Telugu . . .	Records the endowment of lands to a certain Rājasthāraya for the worship of the deities Kālikādevi and Kamathē-varasvāmī. In describing the lands the road to Bāgalūru is mentioned. In late characters.

307	Inside the stone set up on the side of the Gaṅgayamman shrine in the Rāma nāyakantank.	Gaṅga Western	Mārasimha (II)	....	Kannada	Illegible. Mentions Morasu-nāṇu and Poḷalasotti. characters of about the 10th century.
<p style="text-align: center;">NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHEYYAR TALUK</p>						
308	Ākkūr. — Lakshminārāyaṇaperumāḷ temple, north, south and west walls, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> .	Chōḷa	Rājendra	Regnal year 8	Tamil	Disjointed fragments. Contains the portion of the <i>grāṇṭhi</i> , <i>Tirumāṇṇi eḷava</i> , etc., of the king. Records the sale of land perhaps held as <i>ur-māṇṇikkam</i> by the <i>ṅrār</i> of Ākkūr in Kāliyūr-nāḍu in Kāliyūr-kkōṭṭam in Jayagōṇḍaḍōḷa-māṇḍalam for being endowed. Mentions Tribhuvana-mahādēvi and Śrī Rājendra ..... dēviyār. Other details are lost.
309	Dāḍi. — Vaikunṭha-perumāḷ temple, north and south walls, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> stones.	Pallava	Vijaya-Kampavikramavarman	Regnal year 25	Do.	Incomplete. Mentions Chittiramēga-tāṭākam in Kāliyūr-kkōṭṭam and seems to record a gift of land endowed to a deity called Irunda-Forumāṇḍigaḷ as <i>dīvadāṇa</i> and made tax-free for conducting a festival for seven days from Viṭākam to Tiruvōṇam in the month of Vaikāṣi every year.
310	Do.	Chōḷa	Rājārāja I	Regnal year 11	Do.	Disjointed fragments. Begins with the epithet <i>Sāṭaṭ-kalam-aruttā</i> of the king. Records the gifts of land made tax-free and measured by <i>paḍinaṇṇuṭāṇ-kōḷ</i> for the services such as <i>[īri]bāl</i> and <i>tiruppaḷḷi-eḷuchchi</i> for god Aruṭ-tuṇai-vi[n] nager Irunda-[perumāṇḍigaḷ] of Maṇuvāyppākkam in Śrī-kṭṭi-nāḍu in Kāliyūr-kkōṭṭam by the <i>sabhai</i> of the place.
311	Do.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Do. Records three gifts made to the deities Śrī-Krishṇar and cōmarōt whose images were set up by Namban Tiraṇ of Tiyāṇkudi 1) of a perpetual lamp by Uruppiṇi, the wife of Śēṇan Namban of Tiyāṇkudi 2) of 90 sheep for a lamp by an individual (name not clear) entrusted to a native of Kāḷichchirāṇam for supplying oil measured by <i>āraṅgaṭṭu aṇṇaṇ</i> and 3) of land by another individual for food offerings in the midday, purchased and made tax-free by payment of gold to the <i>sabbaiyār</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
312	Do.	....	....	Servajit, Mārgaḷi 2[.]	Do.	Records the gift of 100 <i>kūḷi</i> of land measured by <i>Iravaiṇṇāṇ kōḷ</i> as <i>māṇṇavittu</i> ( <i>eruttu</i> ) to god Viṭṭirunda-perumāḷ of Dōḷi-ṇagaram, a <i>jivitaṇ</i> of Muttappa-nāyakkār, one of the <i>tiruvakkal</i> of Śēṇpeya (Jambaya) Deṇṇāyakkār, the donor, for the merit of his mother Dēvaṇṇi. In characters of the 15th century.
313	Mahāmāṇḍapa, south wall	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the gift of land as per the orders of the <i>aṭṭaṣa mahāṇaṇas</i> for food offerings and a lamp. In characters of the 15th century.
314	Enāḍavāḍi. — Stones in a field to the west of the village.	Telugu-Chōḷa	Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla	Regnal year 18	Do.	Records the gift of 170 <i>kūḷi</i> of land in the village to god Śrī-karaṇaṇ-pillaiyār <i>alias</i> Alagiyapillaiyār of Chittiramēḷip-paḷḷikkāṭṭu in Enāḍipāḍi. In characters of the 15th century.



**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1969-70—concl'd.**

54

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—concl'd.</b>					
	<b>NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—concl'd.</b>					
	<b>CHENNAI TALUK—concl'd.</b>					
315	Māttūr.—Śōmanāthēśvara temple, central shrine, north wall.	....	....	....	Tamil	Two fragments. One of them seems to record a gift of 90 sheep for a lamp. The village Māttūr is said to be in Pāgūr-nādu. Pañchayanmahādēvi-chaturvēdimangalam is also mentioned. Another piece mentions Kavāikan of Pāṇḍi-mangalam. In characters of the 11th century.
316	Tiruvattipuram.—Coiling of the <i>Maṇḍa-maṇḍapa</i> in the Vināyaka temple near the Vēḍapurīśvara temple.	....	....	Saka 1787, Kali 4966, Krōdhana, Tai II, Septami, Rēvati, Monday=1866 A.D., January 22.	Do.	Records the construction of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> , in the Mūrti-Vighnēśvara temple built by elders, tank, garden, choultry and resting stones for the use of gods, brāhmaṇas, cows and people by Maṇḍa-ṇa-chettī, son of Kuruvī-chettī and grandson of Venkaṭarāma-chettī and great grandson of Addangi-Mūrtichettī belonging to Pēriśēṭṭa gōtra and also registers a gift of land in Anappattūr.
317	Do.	....	....	Saka 1787, Kali 4966, Krōdhana, Māgha śu. 7, Rēvati, Monday=1866 A.D., January 22.	Telugu	Contents same as in No. 316 above.
	<b>TIRUCHCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>KULATTUR TALUK</b>					
318	Malaiyāḍipatti.—Vāgīśvaramuḍaiyār rock-cut temple, pillar, upper face.	Pallava	Dantivarman	Regnal year 16	Tamil	Mutilated at the end. Records that Viḍēlvīdugu-Muttaraiyan <i>alias</i> Kuvēvañ-Chāttan excavated the hill at Tiruvāḷattūr into a temple and set up the deity there. Published in <i>Inscriptions (Texts) of the Pudukkōṭṭai State</i> , No. 18.
319	Same pillar, lower face	....	....	Regnal year 1+10	Do.	Records that a few <i>maṇḍaḍigal</i> of Śēṅkali-nādu caused the heirs of Nakkañ-Chāttan to supply ghee every month as undertaken by Nakkañkōṇaiy to maintain a lamp to god Mādēva at Tiruvāḷattūr. In characters of about the 10th century. Ibid., No. 771.
320	Another pillar, lower face	Pallava	Dantivarman	Regnal year 16	Do.	End lost. Records the assignment of the services of some individuals ( <i>kuḍi</i> ) to supply ghee for a lamp to the deity Tiruvāḷattūr Bhaṭāra by Viḍēlvīdugu-Muttaraiyan <i>alias</i> Kuvēvañ-Chāttan. Cf. No. above.

UTTAR PRADESH						
JHAMOLI DISTRICT						
JOSHIMATH TAHSIL						
321*	Mana.—A stone slab in the village	....	....		Tibetan	Fragmentary and damaged. Refers to a king. Relates to the conduct of trade between the "Rongpa" (the people of the valley) and the "traders". Seems to record the levy imposed probably on the people of the valley if the loads of separate articles fell short and the thief was recognised and not caught. In case the thief was caught his hand should be cut off.
322	A second stone fragment in the same village.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Perhaps this forms part of the No. 321 above. Contains further details about the levy. Do.
323	A third stone fragment in the same village	....	....	Dya[?]	Do.	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Refers to a king, a <i>Lha'i'-blon Po(t)</i> (Divine Minister, Royal Minister) and a <i>Lha-bla sa</i> (Divine Lama). Do.
324	A fourth stone slab in the same village	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Contains the formula : <i>Om Mani Padme Hum</i> . Do.
325	A fifth stone slab in the same village	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contents similar to that in No. 324 above. Do.
RAI BARELI DISTRICT						
SALON TAHSIL						
326	Jais.—House of Malik Muhammad Jaisi. Pillar fixed into the ground. Impression received from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur.	....	....	....	Hindi, Nāgari; Persian, Nasta'liq	Bilingual. Contains a stanza advising the readers to read the story obviously of the work <i>Padmāvat</i> written by Jāyāsī as mentioned in the Persian portion. In modern characters. For the Persian portion, see No. 271 of Appendix D.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
UNITED KINGDOM						
ENGLAND						
327	London.—Pedestal of an image of Sarasvatī in the British Museum. Photographs from the Deputy Keeper of the Museum. Findspot : Dhār, Dhar Tahsil, Dhar District, Madhya Pradesh.	[Paramāra of Malwa]	....	Vikrama 10091 (probably for 1091)	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Slightly damaged. Seems to contain a verse in <i>Śārdūlavī-kṛīḍita</i> metre in praise of the goddess Vāgdevī (i.e. Sarasvatī). The image was made by Maṇathala, the son of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Sahira. The record was written by <i>Vijhāna</i> Kalivādēva. Cf. <i>Paramāra Inscriptions in Dhār State</i> , pp. 95 ff.; Bhandarkar's List, No. 120.

\*This and the following four inscriptions were transcribed and their translations and gifts in English supplied by Mr. H. K. Richardson, Fife, Scotland.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS\*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>BIHAR</b>						
<b>GAYA DISTRICT</b>						
2833	Batlibar Hill.—Near the village Pantri. Lohita-rishi cave.	Maukhari	Anantaverman	....	Sanskrit, Northern	Records the installation of an image of god Krishna in the cave by the king. In characters of about the 6th century A.D. Published in <i>CIL.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 221 ff. and plate. Bhandarkar's list, No. 1603.
2834	Below the above	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Vā(Bō)dhimāla kī.</i> Do.
2835	Nāgarjuni Hill.—Gōpikā gwhā. On the outside just above the entrance.	Maurya	Dēvānārpiya Daśasatha	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Records the gift of the Gōpikā-kubbā by the king to the <i>ajivika</i> monks. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XX, p. 365, No. E; Lüders' list, No. 955.
2836	Cave	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nail-headed	Records the name <i>Āchārya śri-Yōgānanda</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
2837	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the obeisance of <i>Āchārya śri-Yōgānanda</i> to Siddh-śāvara. Do.
<b>PATNA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>BIHAR SHARIFF TALUK</b>						
2838	Nālanda.—(Excavation) Monastery-site No. 1. Bronze Hariti.	Pāla	Dēvapāla	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the gift (of the image) by a potter named [Vēdamas] and his sons and wife residing in Nālanda-māhāpatala in the Rājagriha-vishaya. In characters of about the 9th century.
2839	Bronze image pedestal, broken	[Do.]	Sūra[pāla]	....	Do.	Refers to the [G]audāvā-kuttapati at Nālanda-pattala-hattaka. Other details lost. Do. Bhandarkar's list, No. 1615.
2840	Site No. 2, Broken terracotta seal	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains a part of Buddhist <i>dharaṇī</i> , like the one, the text of which is published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 172, f.n.1. Cf. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1958-59, No. C 322, in characters of about the 9th century.
2841	Stūpa mound. Broken piece of a terracotta.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī.	Fragmentary. Contains a part of the <i>Nidāna-sūtra</i> or <i>Pratītyasamutpāda-sūtra</i> like the ones published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, pp. 197 ff.; Vol. XXIV, pp. 21 ff. In characters of about the 6th century A.D.
2842	Site No. 3. Fragment of brick	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
2843	Do. Terracotta fragment, engraved on both sides	....	....	....	Do.	Do.

2844	Chaitya site 14. On the back of a damaged stone image of the Buddha in <i>bhāmīspāṭamudrā</i> .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Partly broken. Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmmā</i> <sup>o</sup> etc. in four lines. In characters of about the 10th century.
2845	Monastery No. 9. Bronze votive <i>Śiṣṭa</i> .	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. The portion following the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmmā</i> <sup>o</sup> , etc. is lost. Do.
2846	Monastery No. 11. Bronze halo	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains a part of the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmmā</i> <sup>o</sup> etc. after which the gift of the object under question seems to have been recorded. Do.
<b>GUJARAT</b>						
<b>RANODA DISTRICT</b>						
2847	Gaṭhāvar.—A wall in the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Mahādeva.	....	....	Vikrama 1857 (... <i>śhu-vasu-iṇḍu</i> ), Śaka 1722, Durmati, Uttarā- yapa, Vaiśākha ba. 12, Sunday= 1800 A.D., April 20.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgari.	Damaged slightly. Records that Puraṣhōtama, the son of Śivasankara and the grandson of Ralēśvara-upādhyāya, a brāhmaṇa belonging to Bhārgava-jāti and a resident of Maṇḍavipura caused to be constructed on the southern banks of the river Tapati near its confluence with river Nāradi, two temples, one for Śiva and another for Rāma and a <i>dharmā-śālā</i> . Noticed in <i>PEAS. W.C.</i> , 1914-15, No. 2709.
<b>SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>WADHWAN TAHsil</b>						
2848	Wadhwan.—Mādhya-vā. Under an image in a niche.	....	....	Vikrama 1350, Kārttika śu. 8, Thursday=1294 A.D., October 28.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	In two pieces. The first piece mentions <i>Maṇam</i> <sup>o</sup> Śidhū, the son of Śōma of Nāgara-jāti. The second piece mentions <i>Maṇam</i> <sup>o</sup> Lakhamādevī, the daughter of <i>Maṇam</i> <sup>o</sup> Śōphala of the same jāti.
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>						
<b>CHHATARPUR DISTRICT</b>						
<b>CHHATARPUR TALUK</b>						
2849	Khajurāhō.—Jain temple, left jamb	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records the name of Bhāṭaputra śrī-Māhula. In characters of the 12th-13th centuries.
<b>JABALPUR DISTRICT</b>						
2850	Tewār.—Details of the findspot not known.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Speaks of a king named Bhimapāla and one Madhusūdana and the places Tripuri and Simhapuri and a god Śrī Śarirēśa. Seems to refer to the construction of a temple. In characters of about the 12th century. Noticed in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XX, p. 85, No. 10; Hiralal's list (2nd ed.), p. 40, No. 53.

## C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—contd.

58

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MADHYA PRADESH—concl'd.</b>						
<b>PANNA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>AJAIGARH TAHSIL</b>						
2851	Ajaigarh.—On a jamb of Upper gate.	....	....	Vikrama 1237, Āshādha śu. 2, Monday = 1181 A.D., June 15, f.d.t. 10.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to record the gift of a <i>nauli</i> (water channel?) by the Kshatriya Rādita Śrīvira, son of Tōjalā during a famine, for the benefit of all the people of Jayapura-durga. Published in <i>ASIR</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 49B, plate No. XII B; cf. <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIX, p. 357, No. 162 and Bhandarkar's List, No. 347.
<b>RAISEN DISTRICT</b>						
2852	Sāñchi.—Bottom railing, between pillars 21-22. <i>Harmikā</i> balustrade. <i>Harmikā</i> 3.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: <i>Ujēniyā Vāsulāyā dānam</i> . In characters of about the 1st century B.C. Published in <i>The Monuments of Sāñchi</i> , Vol. I, p. 360, No. 609.
2853	Pavement slab . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Reads: . . . . . <i>yē dānam</i> . Do. Ibid., p. 370, No. 696.
2854	Berm balustrade pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Nādinagarā</i> (2) [5] <i>mitava bhikhuniya dāna</i> . Do. Ibid., p. 374, No. 720.
2855	Rail pillar from berm of Stūpa No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Reads: (1) . . . . <i>bhikhuniya</i> (2) . . . . [ku]rarāya.  Do. Ibid., p. 382, No. 812.
<b>VIDISHA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>KUNWAI TAHSIL</b>						
2856	Paṭhārī.—In a temple opposite the guava tree garden.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Japaḍṭva</i> . In characters of about the 14th century.
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>						
<b>GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT</b>						
<b>BOMBAY CITY TAHSIL</b>						
2857	Bombay.—Stone slab in the Prince of Wales Museum. Findspot: <i>Bassain</i> , Thana District, Maharashtra.	Śiśāhgras of North- ern Konkan.	[Apārka]	Śaka . . . . .	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the minister <i>Sōhapa</i> . Details are completely lost.

BORIVALI TAHSIL					
2858	Padana.—Padana Hill Kaudiralu quarries.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī . . . . .
2859	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Brāhmī . . . . .
2860	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern . . . . .
KOLHAPUR DISTRICT					
KOLHAPUR TALUK					
2861	Kolhapur.—Stone slab deposited in the town hall.	Śilāhāras of Kolhāpūr.	Mahāmāṇḍalīyara Vīra Bhōjadēva (II) ruling from Prānālaka-durga śībīra.	(1) Śaka 1112, Śādhārāṇa, Pushya ba. 12, Tuesday, Uttarāyana-sankramaṇa-pārvaṇ=1190 A.D., December 25. (2) Śaka 1114, Paridhāvin, Āśvīja śu.1, Friday. Irregular. (3) Pramādin, Phālguna śu. 5, Friday=1194 A.D., February 28. The Śaka year was 1116.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . . . .
2862	Another slab in the same place . . . . .	Yīdavas of Dāvāgiri.	Rāmaḍēva (Rāmochandra)	Śaka 1104 (Vēda-anka-rudra), Āgiras, Māgha śu. 15, lunar eclipse=1273 A.D., February 3.	Do. . . . .
POONA DISTRICT					
2863	Shelārwaḍī.—Cave No. 2. On the door lintel of the proper left cell in the back side.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī . . . . .

Refers to the western grove of the Vāsāpavata (i.e., Vāsāka-parvata). In characters of the 2nd century A.D. Liders' List, No. 973.

Reads: *Rāmaś Kamō*. In characters of the 1st century B.C. Ibid., No. 979.

Records the Buddhist creed *Yē dharmmā* etc., by the side of a foot-print. In characters of the 6th-7th century A.D. Ibid., No. 983.

Contains three parts. First part records that the king granted on the first date some lands in the village of Kopparavāda in Edeṇāda to four brāhmaṇas (names given) who were settled at a *maṭha* founded by *Nāyaka Lōkapa* for worshipping Amṛtēśvaramūrti-Umāmahēśvara, for feeding the brāhmaṇas in the *maṭha*, for food offerings to Mahālakṣmī and for keeping the *maṭha* in proper repairs. The second part records a gift of some land and other properties on the second date in the village Pauva in Tāluraga-kholla by the *Nāyaka Kāliyapa*, a son of the above *Nāyaka Lōkapa* in favour of the same four brāhmaṇas for feeding the brāhmaṇas in a *śaṭra*. Last section records a gift of some land on the third date, by purchase, to the same brāhmaṇas by the same *Nāyaka Kāliyapa* for feeding the students studying the Vēdas. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 213 ff.

Highly damaged. Records the gift of the village Girivili-grāma included in Tulasini-kholla by the *rāyavāguru Yodhanārāyapa* Ravanadēva-nāyaka as *sarvanamāyapa* for meeting the expenses of worship of the god Svayambhūtiṅga-Brahmēśvaradēva and of feeding the ascetics. The recipient of the gift was *Paramapāśupatāchārya* Śrī Vīkva-rūpatāśī who distributed to two brāhmaṇas four *nishkas* of land each in the village. The gift is stated to have been made by the donor for the increase of merit and for longevity of his father whose name seems to read *Vijā-nāyaka*. Noticed in Kielhorn's Southern List, No. 371.

Seems to record the gift of a *chāṭiya*-hall by two ladies *Budhā* and *Saghā*, the latter being the daughter of the nun *Ghaparā*, a female disciple of the *thēra* Bhayata Siha for the sake of (their) parents along with the communities of the *bhikkhus* and the teachers. In characters of the 2nd century A.D. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 76 ff., and plate.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

8

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>MAHARASETRA—<i>concl.</i></b>						
<b>POONA DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i></b>						
2864	Kārlā.—Chaitya cave. On a pillar in the verandah in front of the central door.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Records the gift of Bhāyilā, the mother of the householder Mahāśevarampaka. Do. Lüders' List, No. 1091.
2865	Above a pair of figures at the right corner of the verandah.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of the <i>mithuna</i> (pair of figures) by the <i>bhikkhu</i> Bhadasama. Do. Ibid., No. 1101.
2866	Right side over three elephants . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	After <i>svastika</i> symbol, reads <i>sidham</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 1088.
2867	One of the eight plain octagons in apse, standing second from the right row.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of a pillar by Mijimda from Dhēnukākata with his wife Jayamitā and children Bhayabhūti, Nimbūbhūti and Vasumitā. Do. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIV, p. 282, No. XVI, and plate.
2868	Chaitya hall, 16th pillar, right row . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of the pillar by Yavapa Chulayakha from Dhēnukākata. Do. Ibid., Vol. XVIII, p. 327, No. VI.
2869	Right side pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of a pillar by Sanghamitā probably related to Uṭaramitā of Dhēnukākata together with her mother. Do.
2870	First left side pillar, while entering . . .	....	....	Saka 1656, Ānanda, Vajśakhe tu. [.]	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Refers to Dāmājhanūkānkaraka-sēth and others. Details are not clear.
<b>JUNNAR TARSIL</b>						
2871	Junnār.—On the back of recessed bench on the left side of a small cave with three cells.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Records the gift of a cistern and probably a cave by a person named . . thabhūtinaka. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Lüders' List, No. 1150.
2872	Upper part of the left wall of a chamber over a <i>vihāra</i> with seven cells.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of an <i>upathāna</i> (reception room) by one Mala, the Mudhakiya, and one Ānada, the Gōlikiya. Do. Ibid., No. 1161.
2873	On the back of a recess above an open cistern.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Records the gift of a cistern and a cave by Patibadhaka-Giribhūti, son of Savagiriya of the Apeguriyas with his wife Sivapālinikā. Also refers to a permanent endowment. Do. Ibid., No. 1155.
<b>MAVAL TARSIL</b>						
2874	Bhājā.—Right wall of the verandah of a cave.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of a cell by Naya Nādasava, an inhabitant of Bhōgavati. In characters of about the 1st century B.C. Published in <i>ASFI</i> , Vol. IV, p. 82, No. 1.

2875	Do. On stūpa No. 1 from left . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Seems to read: <i>Rāgha-maṅgalā-kṛatāśāśana</i> <i>śāśa</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
2876	Do. On stūpa No. 2 from left . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Thérānā</i> [ <i>Wagānā</i> ].... <i>śāśa</i> <i>śāśa</i> . Do.
THANA DISTRICT						
2877	<i>Jogmari</i> .—Cave. On the back of a seat at the eastern end of the columned <i>vraṇḍah</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nail-headed	Damaged. Reads: <i>Śrī G[ṛ]a[ṇ]ikā...a</i> . In characters of about the 8th century A. D. Cf. <i>JBRAS.</i> for 1961, p. 14, No. 63 and plate; <i>Lüders' List</i> , No. 1036.
PUNJAB						
KANGRA DISTRICT						
2878	<i>Kiragrāma alias Baijnāth</i> —Vaidyanātha temple. On a stone-tablet at the end of the front cross aisle of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> . . . . .	King of Trigarta	Jayachandra	[Laukika] Year 80, Jaysiṭha śu. 1, Sunday, Śaka...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Refers to the rule of the <i>Rājānaka</i> Lakṣmaṇachandra of Kiragrāma and records the construction of, and various donations to, the temple by the merchant Manyuka and his younger brother Ahuka, the sons of Siddha and Chinna. The masons Nāyaka and Thōdhaka built the temple. Composed by the <i>Kaśīvara</i> Rāma, son of Bhṛīngaka. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 10 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1438.
2879	Another slab in the same place . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Śaka 7[26]	Do. . . . .	Gives the genealogy of the <i>Rājānaka</i> Lakṣmaṇachandra and records various donations made by the founders of the temple, mentioned above, and by the <i>Rājānaka</i> and by his mother to the Vaidyanātha temple. Composed by Rāma, the son of Bhṛīngaka. Cf. No. 2878 above. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 112 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1084.
RAJASTHAN						
AJMER DISTRICT						
AJMER TAHSIL						
2880	Ajmer.—A slab in the Museum. Find-spot: The slab was standing near the temple of <i>Kaśīvara</i> at <i>Kayadrā</i> , Sirohi District. . . . .	Paramāra of Chandrāvati.	<i>Maḥārājādhirāja Maḥāmaṇḍaśvara Dhāravarhadēva</i> .	Vikrama 1220, Jyēṣṭha śu. 15, Śomapatvan, Saturday=1164 A. D., June 6.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Damaged. Probably records the grant of income from Phulahali village belonging to Kumvara Pāṇhapadēva and <i>Yā(Bā)lu Kēlhana</i> to <i>Bhaṭṭāraka Dāvarā</i> (of the temple) of <i>Kaśīvaradēva</i> . The <i>śāśana</i> (for the above grant) was given by the king. Also records the grant of a certain tax called <i>gaṇḍāyā</i> by <i>Talāra Pēṭhāda</i> . Mentions two witnesses named <i>Vajayara</i> , the son of <i>Vāhaḍa</i> and <i>Dēḍā</i> , the son of <i>Dēḍā</i> . At the end there is the record of the grant of land made by <i>amātya</i> Śivasīnga, an inhabitant of the village of <i>Vāsana</i> . Transcribed in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XVI, p. 51, and plate; Bhandarkar's List, No. 317.



## C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—contd.</b> <b>AJMER DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>AJMER TALUK—contd.</b> <b>Ajmer—contd.</b>					
2881	Another slab in the same Museum. Find spot: <b>Mangalāpā</b> , Jodhpur District.	(1) Mamlūk (2) Chāhamāna of Rānastambhapura	(1) <i>Suratrāṇa</i> Hamaṇa Samasādāna (Iltutmish) (2) Valapadēva	Vikrama 1272, Jyēṣṭhā ba. 11, Sunday. Aṁvini=1215 A.D., May 24, f.d.t. '86.	Sanskrit (corrupt) and Prakrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the construction of a stepwell ( <i>vāpī</i> ) in the Daumāra-bhūmi, to the east of Haridurjōdhana by <i>Mahārājaputra</i> Jayatrasimhadēva, the son of Padmasimhadēva and the grandson of <i>Mahāmāṇḍalīśvara</i> Kaduvarājadēva, who belonged to the Dadhicha family and to the town Mangalāpaka. Also states that two taxes viz. one <i>śē</i> of Kotada corn on each plough ( <i>hala</i> ) and one <i>kareha</i> of oil on each oilmill working within the boundaries of the village Mangalāpā were levied for the sake of charity ( <i>dharmārthan</i> ). States that <i>sūtradhāra</i> Āsala caused the <i>bandhana</i> (probably of the <i>vāpī</i> slab), the <i>śilāvaṇa</i> Jāhade caused the <i>ghatana</i> (engraving of the record?) and <i>Tha</i> ° Suhade of the Naigama <i>avvaya</i> wrote the record. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XII, pp. 85 ff; Bhandarkar's List, No. 466.
2882	Inscribed slabs discovered in excavations in Aghāj dīn-kā-jōmpra. No. 1.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to be part of a <i>prastuti</i> . Mentions a certain Rājachūdāmapa in line 8. The <i>prastuti</i> was composed by <i>Paṇḍita</i> Madanapāla. In characters of the 11th-12th centuries.
2883	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Gāḥa</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
2884	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Kakṣa</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
2885	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Sama[gra]</i> . Do. . . . .
2886	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Gōgē</i> . Do. . . . .
2887	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>[Vi]121</i> . Do. . . . .
2888	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Jhāni</i> . Do. . . . .
	<b>JODHPUR DISTRICT</b>					
2889	<b>Bhāḍḡpā</b> .—A slab in a step-well . . . . .	Paramāra of Mārwār	Pūrapāla . . . . .	Vikrama 1102, Kārttika ba. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records that a well was caused to be constructed in Bhūndipadra-sthāna by the local <i>gōṣhika</i> brāhmaṇas whose names are mentioned. The <i>sūtradhāras</i> were Dhārēvara, Dēva, Devaḍ and Laharipādra. Published in <i>JBRAS.</i> , Vol. XXIII pp. 75 ff; Bhandarkar's List, No. 127.

2890	Chāhṭan—A sculptured stone . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Mahārājādhirāja Dumdhu . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions the name of the ruler and seems to be the label for his portrait. In characters of about the 11th century.
2891	A small stone . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1126, (current), Mārgaśīrsha śu. 6, Monday=1068 A.D., November 3.	Do. . . . .	Records the death of a person named Chipikā on the given date.
2892	A pillar in the maṇḍapa of a Śiva temple.	Sōngirā Chāhamāna	Mahārājakula Sāmantasimhadēva and Rāja Kānhaḍadēva	Vikrama 135[9], Phālguna ba. 14, Friday=1300 A.D., February 15, f.d.t. 38.	Do. . . . .	Records only the date and the name of the two kings. Transcribed in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XI, p. 60. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 644.
2893	A second pillar in the maṇḍapa in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1363, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 3, Monday=1307 A.D., November 13.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records that a certain Dharmarāśi, probably the disciple of Uttamarāśi, caused the repair to the temple probably of the god Kapardīn (Śiva). Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1906-07, No. 2325.
2894	A beam in the temple of Lakulīśa . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1365, Pausa śu. 6, Thursday=1308 A.D., December 19.	Do. . . . .	Records that Dharmarāśi, the disciple ( <i>suta-chēlā</i> ) of Uttamarāśi, caused the renovation of shrine ( <i>dēhūrī</i> ) for his own merit. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 43 and No. 2323; Bhandarkar's List, No. 659.
2895	A loose stone in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1505, Bhādrapada.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Mentions a certain Ra° Bālasihada. Seems to record the renovation of a <i>grāsāda</i> by Ra° Vālu, son of Bāi Ghumādēdsēva. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1906-07, No. 2324.
2896	A loose stone . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1370, Vaiśākha ba. 10.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Incomplete. Mentions Hīru in line 3.
2897	A pillar in the temple at the place . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1795, Māgha ba. 13.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions the date. Purport not clear.
2898	Another pillar in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1841, Jyēṣṭha śu. 1.	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged and worn out. Purport not clear.
KOTAH DISTRICT						
CHROHAT TAHSIL						
2899	Mukandarrā—A pillar in the porch in the temple of Bhīm-kā-chauri.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī	Reads: <i>Gopasvāmīnāya</i> . In characters of about the 6th century. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1904-05, p. 45, No. 2105.
2900	Another pillar in the porch in the same temple.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Achyamtadhaja in line 1. In characters of about the 15th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 2104.
2901	A pillar in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads: <i>Achyamtadhaja Jōgi</i> . Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 2103.
2902	Stone in the wall enclosure of Rāma-singji's orchard.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads:    <i>Śrī Vrijēś jayatilārām</i>    Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 2106.
2903	Another inscription probably on the same stone in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Reads:    <i>Śrī Hariḥ</i>    Do. <i>Ibid.</i>

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>PALI DISTRICT</b>						
2904	<b>Barkhānā.</b> —A slab in the Jaina temple near the entrance.	....	<i>Mahārājādhirāja Mahārājā Jagat-singhaji.</i>	Vikrama 1686, Pauṣa bā. 8, Friday=1629 A.D., November 27.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the performance of pilgrimage by Divānaji Nōshū(khū) to the temple of Pārkaṣaṭha at Varakānā on Pauṣa badi 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th probably of the given year on the advice of Bha° Vijayadēva-sūri who belonged to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Bha° Vijayadēva-sūri who in turn belonged to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Bha° Hiravijaya-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha. The record was written by Kirtivijaya, the disciple of Kamalavijaya-gaṇi. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1908-09, No. 2428.
2905	<b>Rānā.</b> —A beam in a Jaina temple	....	<i>Rānā Amersinghaji</i>	Vikrama 1650, Bhādrapada śu. 7, Saturday=1602 A.D., August 14.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record some benefactions made by Maṃtriśvara Tribhuvana and others probably to the temple of Mahāvira. Other details are not clear. Mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Sidhasūri of Okēṭa-gachchha. The record was written by [Chāmpā]. Partly transcribed in <i>Jainalēkha Saṃgraha</i> , Part I, pp. 230-31, No. 890; Bhandarkar's List, No. 945.
<b>DESURI TALUK</b>						
2906	<b>Sōmāśvar.</b> —A memorial stone	....	....	Vikrama 1192, Vaiśākha śu. 4, Tuesday=1136 A.D., April 7.	Do.	Seems to record that Sūra and Rājādēvi probably took a ritual bath ( <i>dharma-māna</i> ). Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1907-08, No. 2396.
<b>SIKAR DISTRICT</b>						
2907	<b>Haras.</b> —An inscription in the village	....	....	Vikrama 11[0]8, Phālguna bā. 4.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the obeisance of a person named Tilhāna.
2908	Another inscription in the same village	....	....	Vikrama 11[1]8, Phālguna śu. 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of a person named Pālhāna.
2909	A third inscription in the same village	....	....	Vikrama 118[0]	Do.	Records the obeisance of a person named Dikṣita Govinda.
2910	A fourth inscription in the same village	....	....	Vikrama 1218, Phālguna śu. 4.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the obeisance of Chāhāda.
<b>SIROHI DISTRICT</b>						
2911	<b>Kayadrā.</b> —A slab near the temple of Kāśivijayēśvara.	King of Chandravatī	<i>Alhanasīha</i>	Vikrama 1300, Āsvina bā. 9, Sunday=1244 A.D., August 28.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the gift probably of 5 <i>dravmas</i> to the god Kāśēśvara on the occasion of a lunar eclipse by the king Alhanasīha and Rāuta [?]. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1906-07, No. 2275.

2912	Below No. 2911 above	....	....	Vikrama 1301, Kārttika ba. 1, Monday=1244 A.D., October 17, f.d.t. '52.	Do. . . .	Seems to record a grant of one <i>dramma</i> every month for <i>noitēdyā</i> to god Kāśīśvarādēva of Kāśādrabhā (i.e. Kāyadrā) probably by the members (names given) of the <i>Panchakula</i> . Ibid.
ABU ROAD TANKIL						
2913	Mount Abū.—Vimala Vasshi. White stone slab built into a niche in the corridor.	Chaulukya . .	<i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> [Bhīmadēva (II)]	Vikrama 1287 (Current), Laukika, Phālguna ba. 3, Sunday=1230 A.D., March 3.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Damaged. Records the construction of a temple of Nēminātha called <i>Lūpasihavasa</i> hikh adorned with several shrines and embellished by a large <i>hasti-jālā</i> , in the village of Dēulavādā at the top of Arbudāchala by Tejapāla of the Prāgvata family of Anahilapura who was in charge of the royal seal ( <i>samasta-mudrāpāpāra</i> ) of <i>Mahāmāyadevīvara</i> <i>Kāyaka</i> Viradhavala, the son of Lavaprasāda who ruled over a <i>manajala</i> with the name coming in <i>rātā</i> obtained by the favour of the king. States that this work was done for the increase of the glory and merit of Tejapāla's wife Anupamadevi and his son Mahām <sup>o</sup> Lūpasimha. The temple was consecrated by Vijayasēna-sūri, the disciple of Haribhadra-sūri of Nāgendra-gachchha and Mahendra-sūri-saṁtāna. Mentions the names of the members of the <i>śrāvaka-pūjā</i> . Enumerates the festivals to be celebrated in the temple and also rules for observing the same. Gives the names of the trustees to whom the care of the temple was entrusted. Records at the end that <i>Mahārājakula</i> Sōmasimhadēva who also figures as one of the trustees of the temple granted the village Devāni in Vāhirahadi to the holy Nēminātha of Lūpasihavasa for worship and personal allowance. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, pp. 219 ff., and plate; Bhandarkar's List, No. 487.
2914	Nēminātha temple. Black slab built into a niche in the corridor.	Do. . . .	[Bhīmadēva (II)] . . . .	Vikrama 1287, Phālguna ba. 3, Sunday=1230 A.D., March 3.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the Nēminātha temple on the Arbudāchala by Tejapāla of the Prāgvata family of Anahilapura for the merit of his wife Anupamā and their son Lāvanyasimha. Gives an account of the family of Tejapāla. The genealogy of the Paramārās of Chandravatī is also given. The text was composed by Sōmēśvarādēva, whose feet were honoured by the Chaulukya king. It was engraved by Chandēvara, son of Dhāndhala and grandson of Kālhapā. The consecration was made by Vijayasēna-sūri of the Nāgendra-gachchha. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 208 ff. and plate; Bhandarkar's List, No. 488.
2915	On a lintel of the entrance of the main shrine in the temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1287, Phālguna su. 3, Monday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Records the creation of the Nēminātha-mahātīrtha at Lūpa-vasahikā by Mahām <sup>o</sup> Tejapāla for the merit of his son Lūpasimha. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 223, No. III; Bhandarkar's List, No. 489.
2916	Cell No. 11. Southern corridor . .	....	....	Vikrama 1287, Chaitra ba. 3.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvukulika</i> with (an image of) Sambhavanātha in the Nēminātha-chaitiya in the Lūpasihavasa hikh in Arbudāchala, built by Mahām <sup>o</sup> Tejapāla, son of <i>Tha<sup>o</sup> Asarāja</i> , of Sōmēśvara by Dōrka <i>Tha<sup>o</sup></i> Padmasimha, son of Mahām <sup>o</sup> Ratansimha who was the son of <i>Tha<sup>o</sup></i> Virachandra belonging to Dhavalakkaka and Śrīmālajātī who was the daughter of Mahām <sup>o</sup> Vijā, the son of Mahām <sup>o</sup> Nēma. Transcribed in <i>Arbuda Prācīna Jaina Lekha Samdāha</i> , pp. 122-23, No. 292.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>ABU ROAD TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Mount Ābū—<i>contd.</i></b>					
2917	Cell No. 10. Northern corridor	....	....	Vikrama 1287, Chaitra ba. 7.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the making of an image of Ajitasvāmīdēva in the Nēmināthadēva-chaitya in the Lūpasīha-vasahikā caused to be built by Mahām° Tejapāla in Arbudāchala-mahā-tīrtha by Śrē° Khēṭala, the son of Śrē° Chāindā belonging to Śrīmāla-jāti for the merit of his mother Śrē° Jā[.]. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 138, No. 343.
2918	Cell No. 14. Southern corridor	....	....	Vikrama 1288	Do. . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> by Śrē° Bhāila who belonged to Gundadācha-mahāsthāna and Dharkata-vaṃśa together with his family. States that he in the presence of Padmadēva-sūri and Śū° Sābhanadēva endowed a sum of 16 <i>dramma</i> s to the Jina Nēminātha, the interest from which was 8 <i>vi</i> ° ( <i>viṣṭāpaka</i> ) per month. Further states that half the amount of the interest is to be used for worship to the main image and the other half for daily worship in that <i>dēvakulikā</i> , by the <i>pañchakula</i> of the deity. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 116-17, No. 277.
2919	Cell No. 9. Northern corridor	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Damaged. Records the making of a Jina (name lost) by Tḥa° Sghapiya who belonged to Śrīmāla-jāti for the merit of his son Tḥa° Sihada. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 137, No. 339.
2920	Lintel of cell shrine No. 40 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> with (an image of) Supārtēvajina by Mahām° Tejapāla, the younger brother of Māladēva and Mahām° Vastupāla belonging to Prāgvāta-jāti and Pattana for the merit of Mahām° Sōkhukā, the wife of Vastupāla. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, pp. 224-25, No. XII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 500.
2921	Lintel of cell shrine No. 41 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> by Tejapāla figuring in No. 2934 above for the merit of Lalatādēvi, the wife of Vastupāla (Vastupāla). Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 225, No. XIII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 501.
2922	Lintel of cell shrine No. 42 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the merit of Mahām° Jayatasīka, the son of Mahām° Vastupāla (Vastupāla), the son of Asarā by Mahām° Tejapāla. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 225, No. XIV; Bhandarkar's List, No. 502.

2923	Below No. 2922 above	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Reads : (1) <i>Sri-Suvidhīnāthasya kalyā.</i> (2) <i>Phalguna vadi 9 chayanam.</i> (3) ....  In characters of about the thirteenth century. See <i>Arbuda Prāchīna Jaina Lēkha Samudhā</i> , p. 149, under No. 366.
2924	Lintel of cell shrine No. 43 in the corridor.	....	....	Vikrama 1288	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the merit of Jayatadēvi, the wife of Jayatasiha by <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla figuring in No. 2922 above. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, p. 226, No. XV; Bhandarkar's List, No. 503.
2925	Lintel of cell shrine No. 44 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the merit of Sūhavadēvi, the wife of Jayatasiha by <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 226, No. XVI; Bhandarkar's List, No. 504.
2926	Lintel of cell shrine No. 45 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the merit of <i>Maham°</i> Rūpādēvi, the wife of <i>Maham°</i> Jayatasiha by <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 226, No. XVII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 505.
2927	Lintel of cell shrine No. 46 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the merit of Sāhajala, the daughter of <i>Maham°</i> Māladēva by <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 226, No. XVIII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 506.
2928	Lintel of cell shrine No. 17 in the corridor.	....	....	Vikrama 1290	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the merit of <i>Maham°</i> Lashamādēvi, the wife of <i>Maham°</i> Lūpasīha the son of <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla by <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla himself. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 226, No. XIX; Bhandarkar's List, No. 510.
2929	In the same place . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the merit of Rayapādēvi, the wife of Lūpasīha figuring in No. 2922 above by <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 226, No. XX; Bhandarkar's List, No. 511.
2930	Lintel of cell shrine No. 18 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the <i>Jina</i> Munisuvrata by <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla, the younger brother of <i>Maham°</i> Māladēva and <i>Maham°</i> Vastapāla (Vastupāla), for the merit of his wife <i>Maham°</i> Anupamadēvi. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 226, No. XXI; Bhandarkar's List, No. 512.
2931	Lintel of cell shrine No. 19 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the merit of Gaṇradēvi, the daughter of Lūpasīha, the son of <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla, by the latter. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 226, No. XXII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 513.
2932	Lintel of cell shrine No. 19 (side doorway) in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the merit of his daughter Vāladēvi by <i>Maham°</i> Tējapāla. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 226, No. XXIII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 514.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>ABU ROAD TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Mount Abū—<i>contd.</i></b>					
2933	Cell No. 13. Northern corridor . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1291	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	In verse. Mentions Śānti-sūri of Yāśōbhadrāsūri-saṁtāna and Śaṁḍēraka-gachchha. Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> adorned with an image of Sumatinātha by <i>Mamtri</i> Yaśōvīra, the son of Udaya for the merit of his father. Transcribed in <i>Arbuda Prācīna Jaina Lēkha Saṁdōha</i> , p. 146, No. 369.
2934	Cell No. 14. Northern corridor . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. Mentions the same Śānti-sūri who figures in No. 2933 above. Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> adorned with an image of Padmaprabha for the merit of his mother (name not given) by <i>Mamtri</i> Yaśōvīra, the son of Udaya. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 147, No. 361.
2935	Cell No. 11. Northern corridor . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1291, Mārgaśīrṣa.	Do. . . .	Records the construction on Arbudāchala in the Nēminātha-chaitya which was caused to be constructed by <i>Maham</i> ° Tejapāla, of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for the <i>Jinas</i> Rishabha, Mahāvīra and Sambhama (Sambhava) providing it with <i>bimba</i> , <i>damḍa</i> and <i>kalāṣa</i> by <i>Sā</i> ° Saḥadēva along with the members of his joint family, for emancipation. The donor belonged to the <i>āmnāya</i> of Varahudiyā established by <i>Sādhu</i> Varadēva of Nāgapura. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 140-41, No. 350.
2936	Cell No. 12. Northern corridor . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction in the same Nēminātha-chaitya as is mentioned in No. 2935 above, of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> for Abhinandana, Nēmināthadēva and Śānti providing it with <i>bimba</i> , <i>damḍa</i> and <i>kalāṣa</i> probably by <i>Sā</i> ° Rāhada together with members of his family for the merit of his sons Jinachandra, Dhanōvara and Lāhada, his mother Varī-nāika and wife Hariyā for the purpose of emancipation from the bondage of action. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 144-46, No. 355.
2937	Lintel of cell shrine No. 33 in the corridor.	....	....	Vikrama 1293, Chaitra ba. 7.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> adorned with (an image of) Varīsōpa by <i>Maham</i> ° Tejapāla for the merit of his sister Padmaśā. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, p. 227, No. XXIV; Bhandarkar's List, No. 518.
2938	Another inscription in the same place . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction, in a <i>dēvakulikā</i> on the <i>jagati</i> in the Nēmināthadēva-chaitya known as Lūnasīha-vasahikā on the Arbudāchal-mahātīrtha which was caused to be constructed by Tejapāla, of an image of Chamdrānanadēva by <i>Maham</i> °

2939	Lintel of cell shrine No. 26 in the corridor.	....	....	Vikrama 1293, Chaitra ba. 8, Friday=1237 A.D., February 20.	Do. . . .	Records the construction in the same place as is mentioned in No. 2938 above of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> adorned with an image of the <i>Tīrthamkara</i> Simamdharaśvāmī by Maham° Tējapāla for the merit of his sister Vāi(Bāi) Jāhanadēvi and its consecration by Vijayasēna-sūri of Nāgēndra-gachchha. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 227, No. XXV; Bhandarkar's List, No. 619.
2940	Lintel of cell shrine No. 27 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> adorned with an image of the Jina <i>Tīrthakara</i> Yugamdharaśvāmī by Maham° Tējapāla whose genealogy is given as in the previous items too for the merit of his sister Vāi(Bāi) Mād in Arishatānmi-chaitya known also as Lūpasāha-vasahikā in Arbudāchala-mahātīrtha. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 227-28, No. XXVII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 521.
2941	Lintel of cell shrine No. 29 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> adorned with an image of the <i>Tīrthakara</i> Suvāhu by Maham° Tējapāla, whose usual genealogy is given, for the merit of his sister Vāi(Bāi) Dhanadēvi in the <i>jagati</i> in the Nēmināthadēva-chaitya in Arbudāchala-mahātīrtha. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 228, No. XXIX; Bhandarkar's List, No. 522.
2942	Lintel of cell shrine No. 30 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> adorned with an image of Rishabhadēva described as Sāśvata-jina in the <i>jagati</i> in the Nēmināthadēva-chaitya at Arbudāchala-mahātīrtha by Maham° Tējapāla, whose genealogy as usual is given here too, for the merit of his sister Vāi(Bāi) Sāhaga. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 229, No. XXX; Bhandarkar's List, No. 523.
2943	Lintel of cell shrine No. 31 in the corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> adorned with an image of Vardhamāna described as Sāśvata-Jina by Maham° Tējapāla figuring in No. 2942 above for the merit of his sister Vāi(Bāi) Vayajukā in the <i>jagati</i> in the Nēmināthadēva chaitya in Arbudāchala-mahātīrtha. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 229, No. XXXI; Bhandarkar's List, No. 524.
2944	Cell No. 7. Northern corridor	....	....	Vikrama 1293, Chaitra ba. 8, Friday=1237 A.D., February 20.	Do. . . .	Records the making of an image of Pārśvanātha in the <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the Nēmināthadēva-chaitya by Tha° Ratanadēvi for her mother's merit, and it is stated that the donor belonged to the family in Chamdrāvati. There is a verse in praise of Tējapāla described as <i>sachiva</i> at the end. Transcribed in <i>Arbuda Prāchīna Jaina Lekha Samdoha</i> , p. 136, No. 334.
2945	Cell No. 8. Side door. Northern corridor.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of an image of Tīrthamaradēva ( <i>Tīrthamkaradēva</i> ) in the <i>dēvakulikā</i> by Maham° Lukā, the wife of Maham° Ānamda belonging to Prāgvāta-jāāti in Chamdrāvati, for the merit of her parents and forefathers. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 136, No. 332.



Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>ABU ROAD TAKRAL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Mount Abu—<i>contd.</i></b>					
2946	Cell No. 17. Southern corridor	....	....	Vikrama 1293, Vaisākha śu. 14, Friday=1237 A.D., April 11.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contains the usual genealogy of <i>Mahām°</i> Tsjahpāla who is stated to belong to the Prāgvāta family and as residing at Anahillapura and who caused the Nēminātha-chaitya in the Lūpasīha-vasahikā to be built. Mentions the names of the members of the entire family of Kumarāka belonging to Prāgvāta-jñāti and residing at Chamdrāvati and records that he constructed a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the jagati in the above mentioned chaitya in Arbudāchala-mahātīrtha, for the merit of his father <i>Sr°</i> Varadēva. States that this shrine was consecrated by Vijayaśēna-sūri, the disciple of Haribhadra-sūri of Nāgēndra-gachchha. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 126-27, No. 307.
2947	Cell No. 19. Southern corridor	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.	Records that an image of Śāntinātha-dēva was caused to be made and installed by a number of persons (names given) of a big family including <i>Sr°</i> Gōlana belonging to Chamdrāvati and Prāgvāta-jñāti in the Nēmināthadēva-chaitya in Arbudāchala-mahātīrtha occurring in the previous items. The image was consecrated by Dharmaghōṣa-sūri of Nārmaṅga-vṛttikāra Abhayadēva-sūri-saṁtāna. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 120, No. 287.
2948	Cell No. 5. Southern corridor	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.	Records the making of an image of Pāravanātha in the jagati in the Nēminātha-chaitya in Arbudāchala-mahātīrtha by <i>Tha°</i> Smaśīha and Āmbada, whose genealogies are detailed, for the merit of their parents. The image was consecrated by Vijayaśēna-sūri of Nāgēndra-gachchha. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 117-18, No. 279.
2949	Cell No. 19.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> adorned with an image of Nēminātha by Pālhana in the jagati in the Nēmināthadēva-chaitya in Arbudāchala-mahātīrtha for his merit. States that it was consecrated by Vijayaśēna-sūri of Nāgēndra-gachchha. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 128-29, No. 313.
2950	Ornamental niche close to the entrance door way of the main shrine in the temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1297, Vaisākha ba. 14, Thursday=1241 A.D., April 11.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the construction of the niche by <i>Mahām°</i> Tsjahpāla for the merit of his second wife <i>Mahām°</i> Suhadadēvi, the daughter of <i>Thakurajai</i> Santāśhā. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, p. 229, No. XXXII; Bhendarkar's List, No. 531.

PINDWARA TAHSIL						
2951	<b>Dhāndhaspur</b> .—A memorial stone near the <i>chabūṭara</i> of Mahādēva.	Paramāra of Malwa	Arjuna . . . . .	Vikrama 1347	Do . . . . .	Damaged. Mentions the ruler as son of Paramāra Vāṭhaṇḍēva. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 627.
2952	Another memorial stone near the same <i>chabūṭara</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1647, Śrāvāṇa śu. 9.	Sanskrit (Corrupt), Nāgarī	Do. Refers to a field ( <i>keṣhṭra</i> ) of a certain Vasishṭha. Noticed in PRAS. W.C., 1916-17, No. 2770.
2953	<b>Vasantagaḍh</b> .—Pedestal of a Jaina image in a temple.	Guhila . . . . .	Kumbhakarpa . . . . .	Vikrama 1507, Māgha śu. 11, Wednesday=1451 A.D., January 13.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Seems to record the construction of an image (details lost) for the Vasantapura-chaitiya by Vyāsa Bhādāka together with Bhōja and others. Munisundara-sūri of the Jayachandrapāṭi consecrated the image. Noticed in ibid., 1905-06, No. 2272; Bhandarkar's List, No. 803.
REODAR TAHSIL						
2954	<b>Anadra (Karōḍī Dhaj)</b> .—A pillar in the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Sūrya.	....	....	Vikrama 1204, Śrāvāṇa śu. 14, Sunday=1147 A.D., July 13.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records that a certain Ma°G6i, the son of Sāhajana, who was the son of Sarapa, a brāhmaṇa and a resident of Euvāḍāsthāna, gave 50 <i>dramma</i> s for causing a <i>laga</i> (pillar?) to be made. Noticed in ibid., 1916-17, No. 2772.
2955	Another pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i>	....	....	Vikrama 1204	Do . . . . .	Records the donation of 50 <i>dramma</i> s by a brāhmaṇa named Dādaṇ, the son of Jāgadēva, and a resident of Dhavali, together with his wife for a <i>laga</i> (pillar?). Noticed in ibid. No. 2771.
2956	<b>Varmān</b> .—A pillar in the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Sūrya.	....	....	Vikrama 1076, Chaitra śu. 7 (Rathasaptami).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records the grant of two <i>keṣhṭras</i> to god Brahmāpasvāmin, one of them named Kuṇḍalaka situated behind the shrine of Kṣhēmasvāmin in Mādāḥaṭṭa and the other named Dabhavaji, by Śihapa on his visit to the above shrine. The record was written by Mādhavopādhyāya. Noticed in ibid., 1916-17, No. 2782; Bhandarkar's List, No. 109.
2957	Another pillar in the same <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> .	Paramāra of Mārwar	Pūrnapāla . . . . .	Vikrama 1099, Jyēṣṭha śu. 30, Wednesday=1043 A.D., May 25, f.d.t. '66.	Do . . . . .	Records that the temple of the god Brahmāpasvāmin was repaired by [N]ōchaka, the son of Sārāma belonging to Jajjanvaya. The renovation work was done by Dhānta, the son of sūtradhāra Garuka. Noticed in ibid., pp. 72 ff. and No. 2783; Bhandarkar's List No. 124.
2958	Below No. 2957 above . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1330	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Records the performance of pilgrimage by Vastupāla, the son of Manapāla. Noticed in ibid., No. 2784.
2959	Below No. 2958 above . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1342	Do . . . . .	Mentions a <i>gōṣhṭhi</i> belonging to the god (the temple of ?) Brahmāpasvāmin. Purport not clear. Noticed in ibid., No. 2785.
2960	A third pillar in the same <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i>	....	....	Vikrama 1315, Āśvina śu. 5, Wednesday=1258 A.D., September 4 (the <i>tithi</i> ended at 04 on the previous day).	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the renovation of the temple of Brahmāpasvāmin by Vasataravi, Akhōṭi and others of the <i>gōṣhṭhi</i> in Brahmāpasvāsthāna. The renovation work was done by Gāgasīha Dhārasīha and the money spent for the renovation was 1000 <i>dramma</i> s. Noticed in ibid., No. 2787.
2961	An image in the ceiling panel in the temple of Mahāvira.	....	....	Vikrama 1242, Chaitra śu. 15, Saturday=1186 A.D., April 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Impression not clear. Records that a <i>padmasīla</i> ( <i>padmasīla</i> ) was caused to be made for the <i>śivakulika</i> of Ajitasvāmin in the Mahāvira-chaitiya in Brahmāpa by several persons like Brahmādatta, Jipahā, Pāḥā and Nāyaka. The sūtradhāra Pūṭaḍa made it. Noticed in ibid., No. 2791.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>RHODAR TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Varmān—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
2962	A standing image in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1351	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction and consecration of two Jaina images in the <i>Chaitya</i> of Brahmanā-gachchha by Padamasinha, the son of Śrī Pūnasīha of Maḍāhāḍa and his wife Padamala. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2790.
2963	Another standing image in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1351, Māgha bs. 1, Monday=1295 A.D., January 3, f.d.t. -02.	Do. . .	Damaged partly. Records that Padama, son of Pūmnasīha and his wife Jālā, the former being the son of Śrī Sājana of the Prāgvāṭa-jñāti and his wife Rāhā, caused the construction of two pairs of Jaina images. Also states that Vijayasīha, Padama's son and Mōhipi, his wife were with him.
2964	A pillar in the <i>śākhamaṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1445, Vaiśākha bs. 11, Wednesday=1389 A.D., March 24.	Do. . .	Records that Hēmatilaka-śrī caused the construction of a <i>raṅgamaṇḍapa</i> for the spiritual merit of his predecessor pontiffs. Names of several of his predecessors belonging to the Brahmanīya-gachchha are given at the beginning. Noticed in <i>Jainalēkha Saṁgraha</i> , Part I, p. 269, No. 968.
	<b>SHROGANI TAHSIL</b>					
2965	Pāṣāḍī.—Outside of the wall near the porch of the temple of Mahāvīra.	[Chāhamāna].	Kēlhaṇa and his son Jayatasīha	Vikrama 1249, Māgha bs. 10, Thursday=1193 A.D., January 14.	Do. . .	Records the gift of one <i>dramma</i> to god Mahāvīra by Rājādēva, a son of Mahat Sumadēva and probably a member of the king's <i>Pañchakula</i> consisting of mahāmātya Vilhaṇa, etc. Bhandarkar's List, No. 425.
	<b>UDAIPUR DISTRICT</b>					
2966	Ghasundi.—Narasimha image in a wall.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Sutra &amp; Narasimha</i> [gḥa]. In characters of about the 16th century. <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1915-16, No. 2730.
2967	Karṣā.—A loose stone lying near a temple.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to contain a <i>prastāvi</i> of a king. Mentions a certain Amvādēvi in line 5. In characters of about the 12th century. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1904-05, No. 2247.
	<b>UDAIPUR TAHSIL</b>					
2968	Udaipur.—Slab in the Victoria Hall Museum. Findspot: Chitōrgarh, Chitōrgarh tahsil and district.	Guhla . . .	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary and damaged. Part of a long <i>prastāvi</i> . Mentions Bappa, Khummāna, Hammira, Mōkalēndra, etc. In characters of about the 15th century. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1535,

# UTTAR PRADESH

## BANDA DISTRICT

### NARAINI (GIRWAN) TANSIL

2969	Kālanjar.—On a wall of a cell near the statue of Nāgēvara-mahādēva close to the temple of Nilakanṭha.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the obeisance of Kītrivāsādēva and Bhāva Sōmēvaraguru, or of Kītrivāsādēva, the preceptor of Bhāva Sōmēvara. Engraved by Dāsala, probably a son of Chichhā-sūtradhāra. In characters of about the 9th century A.D.
2970	On a rock to the left side of the Nilakanṭha temple.	Chandella	Maṇavara-man	Vikrama 1188, Kārtika śu. 8, Saturday=1131 A.D., October 31.	Do.	Seems to record the setting up of the image of the deity Nilakanṭha by certain individuals including one mahārājaputra Vachharāja. Lāhaḍa, the son of sūtradhāra Rāma and his brother Lakṣmīdhara seem to have been the sculptors. Published in <i>ASIR.</i> , Vol. XXI, pp. 34-35, C and plate; Bhandarkar's List, No. 224.
2971	On a column in the Jelaṃshah mosque on the north bank of the Kōṭha <i>īrti</i> .	....	....	Vikrama 1219	Do.	Records the obeisance of certain Saṃvālū. Below and by the side of the epigraph two human figures facing left in <i>añjali-mudrā</i> are found engraved.
2972	On a rock between the 4th and 5th gates of the fort.	Chandella	Paramardidēva	Vikrama 1240, Vaiśākha śu. 14, Thursday=1184 A.D., April 26.	Do.	Records the consecration of something (details not given) made by Dēvaśrī Jayakara, <i>Paṃḍita śrī Yaśōdhara</i> and his son <i>Paṃḍita śrī Jājē</i> . Bhandarkar's list, No. 400.
2973	Over the entrance of the Śiva's <i>śrī</i> in the fort.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the construction of a temple ( <i>īrti</i> ) of Śiva on a hill following the order of a king, name not mentioned. Also records the name Ratana. In characters of about the 9th century A.D.

## JHANSI DISTRICT

### JHANSI TANSIL

2974	Deogarh Fort.—Siddhi-guphā	....	....	....	Sanskrit(?), Nāgarī	Reads: ....mā[.llavāya(?). In characters of 12th-13th century. Noticed in <i>PRAS. N.O.</i> , 1917-18, No. 2.
2975	Pillar to the west of the Jaina temple No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1493, Māgha śu. 10, Wednesday=1437 A.D., January 16.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the installation of an image by Kāī, the daughter of Mahāchanda described as a <i>mahāīmā</i> and as the disciple of Dēvendrakīrtidēva who was the disciple of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka Padmanab[di*]dēva</i> belonging to Nandi-saṃgha, Sarasvatī-gaṇachhā, Balātkāra-gaṇa and Mūla-saṃgha. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 4.
2976	Another pillar in the same temple	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions only the names of Mahādrasīmha and Sāhūvasīmha. In characters of about the 11th century A.D. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 6.
2977	Third pillar in the temple	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions the names of Sirisīmha and Jasādēva. Do. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 9.
2978	In the same place	....	....	Vikrama 1113, Jyēṣṭha śu. 1.	Do.	Records the making of the <i>stambha</i> by the <i>Āryikas</i> named Sāvīri and Salaggi for Kalyāṇasīmha-paṃḍita, the disciple of Dēvasīmha who was the disciple of Vādibhasīmha who is described as of <i>Prachanda-paravādi-darpa-dalana</i> . Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 10.
2979	Parapet slab of the same temple	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Maḍhavīni śhakarūgi Jasādēvi Indrapati sutah</i> . In characters of about the 10th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 12.

**C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH—contd.</b> <b>JHANSI DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>JHANSI TANK—contd.</b> <b>Deogarh Fort—contd.</b>					
2980	Jaina image discovered in the excavation of the same temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Śrāvika-Ājjikā pranamati sadā</i>    In characters of about the 11th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 13.
2981	Standing image of Gōbhaṭa in the Jaina temple No. 2.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Śrī Gōbhaṭaṃ pratin=ṣyam</i>    In characters of the 9th-10th centuries. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 14.
2982	Fragment of a pillar found while clearing surroundings of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) .. <i>nu Kī-</i> (2) <i>rtty-āchāryasya</i> . Do. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 19.
2983	Another fragment found in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved and damaged. Records the names of some <i>pratimas</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
2984	A standing image in Temple No. 3 .	....	....	Vikrama 1209	Do. . . .	Records the names of <i>Pamḍita</i> Subhāṃkaradēva, <i>Pamḍita</i> Lājanadēva and <i>Arjikā</i> Dharmasri Sahaji. Noticed in <i>PRAS. N.C.</i> , No. 22.
2985	Chaturmukha Jaina image in Temple No. 4.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Chatummakha sava</i> (2) <i>dēva sāmva</i> . In characters of about the 8th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 27.
2986	Slab with two standing images in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the obeisance of a person whose name is lost. In characters of about the 12th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 28.
2987	Temple No. 5. Sill of western doorway	....	....	Vikrama(?) 1500	Do. . . .	Records the names of some persons. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 35.
2988	Temple No. 6. Pillar . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1382, Mārga śu. 5.	Sanskrit influenced by local dialect, Nāgarī.	Gives a list of the teachers headed by Kēśvachandradēva of the Kurudakundāchārya <i>anvaya</i> of the Mūla-saṃgha. States that initiation was received by Mahākirttidēva, the disciple of Ratnakānttidēva. Seems to record the setting up probably of the pillar on which the inscription is engraved, by Svayambhadēva, Jinasēna and Harisēra. Other details are not clear. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 40.
2989	Temple No 7. Foot-prints . . .	....	<i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> Udayasimha	(1) Vikrama 1693, Phālguna śu. 8. (2) Vikrama 1695, Pauṣa śu. 2. ....	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a temple in Pāligadhā probably by the queens Sujāna-kumvari and Nritta-kumvari. Also seems to record the setting up of the foot-prints of the preceptor. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 41.
2990	Temple No. 11. Pedestal of Śāntinātha image	....	..	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that the image was caused to be made by Bhuvanasiṃgha. In characters of the 10th-11th centuries. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 46.

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2991	Temple No. 12. Pedestal of a standing image of Ajitanātha.	....	....	Vikrama 1176, Aśvādha śu. 5, Monday=1118 A.D., June 24, f. d. t. '74.	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance of a certain Sōmati. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 51.
2992	Do. Slab built into a modern rubble wall in the portico.	....	....	Vikrama 1493, Śaka 1358, Vaiśākha bs. 5, Thursday, Mūla=1438 A.D., April 5.	Do. . . .	Gives a list of Jaina teachers of the Kumdhakumdhachārya <i>anagaya</i> , Balāthāra-gaya, and Mūla-saṃgha, and a list of names of lay Jaina followers beginning with Āhārādāna-danōvara Lakṣmīnaga belonging to the Aṣṭaśākhā of the Paṇṇapād-ānava. Records that the <i>maṇḍapa</i> , in the Śantinātha-chaityālaya was caused to be built by Jagaraja with the help of Saṃghasiri, and that the installation was done by <i>Paṇḍita</i> Nainasiha. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 55.
2993	Temple No. 15. Pedestal of a standing image.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved. Records that this image of [Jinachandra] was caused to be made by Vachchharāja. In characters of about the 9th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 92.
2994	Temple No. 16. Seated image on a pillar	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgari	Records that a certain Ju[m]hālā, a <i>Saṃghai</i> , caused the making probably of the image. In characters of about the 15th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 98.
2995	Another pillar in the above temple	....	....	Vikrama 1495, Māgha śu. 8, Wednesday = 1439 A.D., January 21, f. d. t. '91.	Do. . . .	Records the names of Hamsarāja and of some members of his family. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 97.
2996	Temple No. 18. Large pillar in front of the temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1121	Sanskrit, Nāgari	States that Yaśāskīrttyachārya belonging to Mūla-saṃgha set up two <i>māno-stambhas</i> in front of Rājyapāla's <i>maṭha</i> . Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 99.
2997	Temple No. 19. Image of Chakrēśvari	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Rājyapāla-patni Sāvitrī</i> . In characters of the 11th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 100.
LUCKNOW DISTRICT						
LUCKNOW TAHSIL						
2998	Lucknow.—Inscriptions in the Museum. No. 1. Coping stone of yellow sandstone. Findspot: Rāmāgar, Bareilly District.	....	....	1st year, 11th day	Sanskrit, Brāhmī.	Damaged. Mentions a person (name lost) as the son of Bhārgavi and the great-grandson of [..]jamitra belonging to the country of the Pañchālas. In characters of about the 1st-2nd century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. X, pp. 107-08, No. 1, and plate; Lüders' List, No. 89b.
2999	No. 2. Pedestal of a stone image of a Jaina Tirthankara. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	Year 9, (Hāsmanta) 3, di. 10.	Mixed dialect, Middle Brāhmī.	Records a gift of Gahapālā. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 109-10, No. III and plate; Lüders' List, No. 22a.
3000	No. 3. Pedestal of another Jaina image. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Year 12, Va (Varahā) 4, divasa 11.	Do. . . .	Records the setting up of the image by <i>śaśikāśa</i> like Jinadāsi, Rudradēva, Rudradēvasāmīni, etc. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 110-11, No. IV, and plate; Lüders' List, No. 23a.
3001	No. 4. Pedestal of a third Jaina image. Findspot: Kankālī Tīk, Mathurā.	Kushāpa	Huvishka	[Śaka] year [58], Grīya (?) (Grishma) Māsa 3, divasa 2.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to Nagasena, the pupil of Haginaṃdī. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 113-14, No. VII, and plate. Lüders' List pp. 8 and 165, No. 42.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*concl'd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd.</b>					
	<b>LUCKNOW DISTRICT—concl'd.</b>					
	<b>LUCKNOW TAHSIL—concl'd.</b>					
	<b>LUCKNOW—concl'd.</b>					
3002	No. 5. Four sides of the pedestal of a Chaturmukha Jaina image. Findspot: <b>Rāmānagar</b> , Bareilly District.	....	....	Year 74. Gri. (Grishma) 1, di. 5.	Mixed dialect, Middle Brāhmī.	Badly damaged. Gift of Dharavālā, the wife of..... dēva. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Ibid., pp. 115-16, No. IX and plate; Lüders' List, No. 59a.
3003	No. 6. Upping stone. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Reads: <i>Gōtiputra Uparao Sūva[sika]</i> .... In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Ibid., p. 118, No. XII and plate. Lüders' List, No. 92a.
3004	No. 7. Fragment from the lower part of an image. Findspot: <b>Rāmānagar</b> , Bareilly District.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and fragmentary. Refers to the request of a woman of <i>Abhichakhetra</i> . Do. Ibid., p. 120, No. XVI, and plate; Lüders' List, No. 107d.
3005	No. 8. Fragment of a stone slab. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the setting up of a [tablet of homage] by a woman who was a Kāśī and was the wife of <i>[Amagha]</i> -datta. Ibid., No. XVII and plate; Lüders' List, No. 107a.
3006	No. 9. Tablet of homage. Findspot: <b>Mathurā</b> .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Records the dedication of a tablet of homage by the daughter of Dhanamitra and the daughter-in-law of another (name lost). Do. Ibid., No. XVIII and plate. Lüders' List, No. 107b.
3007	No. 10. Triangular fragment of a stone. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Mixed dialect, Middle Brāhmī.	Fragmentary. Contains the number 800 expressed both in words and by numerical symbols in line 2. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Ibid., p. 121, No. XX and plate.
3008	No. 11. Fragment of pedestal of yellow sandstone.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Reads: <i>Buddhadāsaṃ kṛtasthitiya Buddha-pratimā</i> ... Do. Ibid., No. XXI and plate; Lüders' List, No. 125a.
	<b>VARANASI DISTRICT</b>					
3009	<b>Sārṇāth</b> .—Aśōkan pillar. Beneath the Aśōkan inscription.	....	<i>Rājān Aśvaghōṣa</i>	Year 40, Hēmantapākṣa 1, divasa 10.	Mixed dialect, Brāhmī.	Damaged. Besides the king's name and the particulars of date, only a couple of damaged words are preserved. In characters of about the 1st century B.C. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, p. 171, No. 1 c and plate; Lüders' List, No. 922.
3010	Same pillar. Proper left of the Aśōkan inscription.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>A[śhā]ryyānam Sa[mma]nāyaka parigraha Yāstipatrikāṃśa</i> . In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Ibid., p. 172, No. 1 f and plate; Lüders' List, No. 923.

3011	Pedestal of a Buddhist image.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the setting up of the Bôdhisattva image by the monk Bala. In characters of about the 2nd century A. D. Ibid., p. 179, Nos. 3, hand and plate. <i>Litton's</i> List, No. 926.
3012	Railing pillar	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brâhmī	Records the gift of the pillar probably by a nun named Vasu- ( <i>vasu</i> ). In characters of about the 2nd century B. C. See <i>ASLAR</i> , 1904-06, plate XXXII, No. II.
3013	Below the above	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Brâhmī	Late Gift of a lamp by Paramôpâsika-Sulakeshmana at the Mâla- ( <i>gandhakuti</i> ) of Bhagavân Buddha, and another lamp to Viśākhadêva. In characters of about the 5th century A. D. Partly published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 66 (No. XI) and plate XXXII, Nos. XI a and XI b.
3014	Pedestal of an image of Bôdhisattva	....	....	....	Do.	Records that this (i.e., the image) is the pious gift of the Paramôpâsika Sôyâttra, the head of a district ( <i>visahayapati</i> ). Do. Ibid., p. 81, No. XVIII.
3015	Pedestal of a headless image of a seated Buddha. (Sculpture No. 10).	....	....	....	Do.	Records that this (i.e., the image) is the pious gift of the Śākya-bhikkhu Dhanadêva. Do. Ibid., 1906-07, p. 99, No. VI.
3016	Top-most step of the stone stairs on the south side of the Jagat Singh Stupa.	....	....	....	Do.	Records that this is the <i>parigraha</i> of the Sarvâstivâdin teachers. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Ibid., 1907-08, p. 73, No. I, plate XXI, 1.
3017	Stone slab in the courtyard of the large modern monastery to the north of the main shrine.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions Viśvapāla and Jayapāla and refers to some work (not clear) done by Amritapāla. In characters of 9th century. Ibid., p. 76, No. VI.
BHADONI TARSIL						
3018	Stupa (P. O. Gogri).—Stray stone pillar lying on the bathing ghat on the bank of the river Gaṅgā.	....	....	....	Gauḍiyā	Fragmentary. Reads: 1) Śrī Pakṣa.....2) ... ..... In characters of about the 12th century.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
PAKISTAN						
LAHORE DISTRICT						
3019	Lahore Museum. Stone slab. Findspot: Fatch-jang, Attock district.	....	....	Year 68, 16th day of Praushthapada.	Prakrit, Kharoṣṭhī	Records the gift evidently of the stone in question by the Vadhira companions. Published in <i>CIA</i> , Vol. II, Pt. I, pp. 21 ff. and plate.
3020	Slab of sand-stone. Findspot: Muchai in Yusufzai Sub-division, Peshawar District.	....	....	Year 81	Do.	Refers to the well of the Vashisuga companions. Ibid., pp. 29 ff. and plate.
3021	Stone slab. Findspot: Takht-i-Bâhi, in Yusufzai.	Parthian	Mahārāja Guduvhara	Roghal year 26; Samvatsara 103, 1st day of Vaiśākha.	Do.	Records the gift of chapel (?) by Balasami Bôyasa together with his sons and daughters in honour of Mira Bôyasa, of prince Kapa and of parents. Ibid., pp. 57 ff. and plate.
PESHAWAR DISTRICT						
3022	Peshawar Museum. Broken corner of a stone slab. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to Viśvasvâmin and a stupa. Ibid., pp. 127 ff. and plate.



## D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1969-70

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Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and script	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
	<b>CUDDAPAH DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>JAMMALAMADUGU TALUK</b>					
1	Gaṇḍikōṭa.—On a boulder near the waterfall in the Parebhāḡ garden on the bank of the Penneru river. Impression from old collection.	Nawwābs of Cuddapah	Muḥammad Sa'īd Miyyāna	A.H. 1181 (and chronogram)=1767-68 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq	States that the <i>ṣawwra</i> (waterfall) of the (garden called) Farh-Bāḡh was constructed by the chief. Also records his father's name 'Abdu'l-Majīd Khān. Same as No. 490 of 1906.
	<b>GUNTUR DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>GUNTUR TAHSIL</b>					
2	Māṅgalagiri.—Upper part of the octagonal pillar in the Bazar Street. Do.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that this <i>ḡawānāma</i> i.e. written Guarantee (the text of which was probably engraved on another slab in local dialect) was issued by Khwāja Nirmatullāh for the benefit of the <i>paṭwa</i> (i.e. market) of Māṅgalgiri and its labourers and soldiers. Further enjoins upon them to have full faith in it (i.e. the document) and also strive for the flourishing of the market.
	<b>HYDERABAD DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>HYDERABAD-EAST TALUK</b>					
3	Chūkalgōḍa.—(near Mirpōṭṭa).—Mosque. Pieces of a tablet lying scattered. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1019=1610 A.D.	Arabic, Thulṡ	Records the construction of the mosque. Ibid., p. 33.
	<b>HYDERABAD-WEST TALUK</b>					
4	Hyderabad.—Qutb-i-'Ālam's mosque. Headstones of a grave in the compound. No. 1. Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Shiite <i>Durūd</i> . In characters of about the 17th century. Published in <i>Landmarks of the Deccan</i> , p. 71.
5	No. 2. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1087, Jumādā I, 29, Monday=1676 A.D., July 30	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Kalb-i-'Alī, son of Saḡm. Ibid. p. 70.
6	No. 3. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1087=1676-77 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Shiite <i>Durūd</i> . Ibid., p. 71.
7	Headstone of the grave of Muḥammad Akbar's wife, Mahalla Purāni Havell. Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulṡ	Do. In characters of about the 17th century.

BENGAL, WEST						
8	Calcutta.—Slabs in the Indian Museum. Findspot: Gaur. No. 1.	Sultāns of Bengal	Bahādur Shāh	A.H. 987 (words)= 1669-80 A.D.	Arabic, Naaskh	Records the construction of a mosque by Masnad-i-Ālī Taj Khān, son of Jamāl Karrānī. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1933-34, p. 9, pl. IV.
9	No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, verse 18. In characters of about the 16th century. Cf. <i>Insc. Beng.</i> , vol. IV, p. 197.
MALDA DISTRICT						
SADAR SUB-DIVISION						
10	Malda.—Mosque in Mahalla Phulbāri. Slab above the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of about the 16th century.
11	Loose slab in the Office of the Conservation Assistant, Malda Sub-circle. Archaeological Survey of India. Findspot: Gangarāmpur (Dābhikṣī), District West Dinajpur.	Sultāns of Bengal	Husain Shāh	A. H. 918 (words)= 1512-13 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naaskh	Records the construction of a mosque and a tower opposite the Dargāh of Shaikhul-Mashāikh Shaikh 'Atā by Khān-i-Muazzam Rukn Khān 'Alau'd-Dīn a's-Sirhātī (i.e. of Sylhet) the Shamsūd-dīn-i-ghair-i-mahallī (i.e. the honorary cup bearer), the Wazīr (i.e. Minister), of the famous city of Muzaffarābād, the Sar-i-lashkar (i.e. commander) and the Kotwal Bak (i.e. Chief prefect) of the famous city of Fīrūzābād as well as the Munshī (i.e. judge) of the office of the Kotwal of the same city. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1929-30, p. 12, pl. VIII.
12	Mosque near the English Bazar Police Station. Slab in the outer face of the north wall.	Do.	Nusrat Shāh	A.H. 93[.] (words)	Arabic, Thulūḥ	Fragmentary. Records the construction of a gate by the king.
13	Headstone of a grave in front of the Karbalā-Masjid also known as Fundan's mosque in Mahalla Mirchak.	....	....	A.H. 1209 (and chronogram), Safar 19=1794 A. D., September 16.	Persian Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Sayyid Imām 'Alī who is stated to have come from Zaidpur and spent his life here (i.e. in Māldā). Cf. <i>Memoirs of Gaur and Pandua</i> , p. 161.
14	Mirchak-Masjid, same locality. Slab above the middle door in the facade.	....	....	A. H. 1258 (and chronogram)=1842. 43 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Naaskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Shaikh Khairu'llah. Also quotes the names Shaikh Thanqu'llah, Shaikh Barakatullah, Shaikh Dānu'llah, Shaikh Itwārī, Shaikh Bad'i'u'd-Dīn and Shaikh 'Azamatullah. Partly published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 160.
15	Mangalbāri-Masjid in Pāpā Shāh Mandāi. Slab above the right door in the facade.	Sultāns of Bengal	Husain Shāh	A.H. 914 (words)= 1508-09 A.D.	Arabic, Naaskh	Records the construction of a Jāmi' mosque by the king. Published in <i>Insc. Beng.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 181.
16	Slab above the left door	Do.	Do.	....	Arabic, Thulūḥ	Scrapped off. Seems to record the construction of a Jāmi' mosque by the king.
17	Tomb of a saint called Lankāpati in the same locality. Tablet fixed at the headside of a grave.	Do.	Nusrat Shāh	A.H. 935 (words)= 1528-29 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the gate of the Jāmi' mosque by Khān-i-Muazzam khālaf Khān, son of Majlis Qarā. Cf. <i>Insc. Beng.</i> , pp. 223-24.
18	Slab lying loose in the same Tomb	....	....	....	Arabic, Naaskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, part of verse 13 and Chapter XIII, part of verse 13. In characters of about the 16th century.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and script	Remarks
	<b>BENGAL, WEST—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>MALDA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>SADAR SUB-DIVISION—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Malda—<i>contd.</i></b>					
19	Sayyid Shāh's Dargāh in Chālisparā Localities. Slab in the west wall of the enclosure.	Sultāns of Bengal	Nusrat Shāh . . . . .	A.H. 933 (words)= 1531-32 A.D.	Arabic, Thulh	Records the construction of a reservoir by Bonā Malatī. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 232.
20	Mosque in Mahalla Chālisparā. Slab above the entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter II, verses 255-56 and attestation of Faith. In characters of about the 14th century.
21	Loose slab, same place . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1261 (and chrono- nogram)=1845 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq verse,	Records the construction of a mosque by a lady Bhulki (or Phulki).
22	Mosque in Mahalla Sulipārā. Slab in the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1250 (chronogram)=1834-35 A.D.	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of a mosque by Muḥayim Dīn, son of Alī(t) Khān.
23	Shāhid—Dīn-Nasjid. Slab to the left of the entrance in the west wall.	Sultāns of Bengal	Sikandar Shāh . . . . .	A.H. 776 (words), Rajab 6=1369 A.D., February 14	Arabic, Thulh	States that the Jamī' mosque was built by the order of the king. Cf. <i>Insc. Beng.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 38.
24	Slab above the arch to the left of the Bādshāh-kā Takht inside the said mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic, Kufi and Thulh.	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter I and Chapter IX, verses 19-19. In characters of about the 14th century.
25	Above No. 24. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulh	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter XXII, part of verse 77. Do.
26	Outer band around the central mihrāb of the same mosque.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter XLVIII, verses 27-28 and part of 29. Do.
27	Inner band of the said mihrāb . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter XXXIII, verse 56. Do.
28	Band around the northern mihrāb. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255. Do.
29	Band around the southern mihrāb . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter IX, verses 20-21. Do.
30	Dargāh of Nār Quḥ-i-Lilān. Slab in the facade of the <i>Sijdagāh</i> , in the building known as kitchen.	Sultāns of Bengal	Yūsuf Shāh . . . . .	A. H. 884 (words), Rajab 26, Friday= 1479 A.D., October 13 (which was Wednesday).	Do. . . . .	Records the construction of a mosque by Majlisu'l-Majlis-i-A'lā. Cf. <i>Insc. Beng.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 103.
31	Fixed into the passage-wall of the said kitchen.	Do. . . . .	Mahmūd Shāh . . . . .	A.H. 863 (words), Dhū'l-Hijja 28, Monday=1459 A.D., October 26 (which was Friday).	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of the saint and the construction of his tomb by Khān-i-A'zam Latīf Khān. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 61.

32	Slab above the door of the enclosure of Sheikh 'Alau'l-Haq's Tomb, in the same Dargāh.	....	....	A. H. 963 (words) Arabic and Persian, Rajab=1556 A.D., May-June.	Naskh.	Records the construction of the door-way by the saintly Sheikh Babu Muhammad Khāidī, the spiritual successor at the Tomb of the saint Sheikh Nuru'd-Din Ahmad, (son of?) Umar, son of Sa'd Khāidī. Cf. <i>Mem. Gour and Pundna</i> , p. 109.
33	Slab above the entrance of a one-domed building called Bishāh-ī-Darwāza, same place.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Qur'an, Chapter II, verses 255-56, Chapter III part of verse 84, Chapter XIII, part of verse 13, Chapter XIII, part of verse 42, Chapter LXI, part of verse 13, Chapter CXII. Invocations to Allāh by His attributes, First and Second Creeds, etc. In characters of about the 16th century.
34	Slab above the entrance of a small tomb, same place.	....	....	....	Do	Contains First Creed, <i>Durūd</i> and a Tradition. In characters of about the 15th century.
35	Gravestone in the compound of the same Dargāh. Slab above the gate.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains Qur'an Chapter II, verses 255-56. Do.
36	Four graves, in the same yard. Top of the first grave.	....	....	....	Do	Contains Qur'an, Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of about the 16th century.
37	Headstone of the second grave	....	....	A. H. 1047 Ramadan 1-1696 A. D., November 29	Persian, Naskh	Records the demise of a child, 'Ināyatullāh, son of Tāhir Muhammad, son of 'Imādud-Din Hasan, son of Sulṭān Al Bahāwārī. Cf. <i>Proc. Beng.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 278.
38	Top of the third grave	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains only the name <i>Shah Khān</i> , son of Jawhar Khān. In characters of about the 17th century.
39	Top of the fourth grave	..	.	....	Arabic, <i>Thulh</i>	Contains the First Creed only. Do.
40	Qutb-Shāhi mosque. Slab above the middle door in the facade.	..	..	A. H. 990 (and chronogram)=1582-83 A.D.	Do	Records the construction of the mosque by Maḥmūd Shāh, son of Muhammad al-Khāidī, the spiritual successor of the saint Maḥmūd Shāh Nār (cf. No. 32 above). Cf. <i>Proc. Beng.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 266-67.
41	Slab above the pulpit, same mosque.	....	....	A. H. 992 (and chronogram)=1584 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque by the Maḥmūdī (see No. 40 above). Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 267.
42	Barī-Dargāh. Slabs in the east wall. Right one.	....	....	A. H. 1075 (and chronogram)=1664-65 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a lofty edifice (i.e. the Dargāh). Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 286.
43	Left one	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq	States that this edifice of Shāh Jalāl was constructed by Shāh Niyāmatullāh. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 286. In characters of about the 17th century.
44	Slab in the south wall. Outer side	....	....	....	Persian prose and verse, Naskh	Contains a couplet in sufiistic strain and mentions (the saint) Shāh Jalāl Tabrizi and a Usta(d). Do.
45	Slab lying loose in the same Dargāh.	Sulṭāns of Bengal.	A'zam Shāh	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of a mosque.
46	Qanāṭī-Masjid in the said Dargāh. Slab in the west wall.	....	....	....	Do	Contains Qur'an, Chapter II, verses 1-7. In characters of about the 15th century.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and script	Remarks
	<b>BENGAL, WEST—<i>concl.</i></b> <b>MALDA DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i></b> <b>SADAR SUB-DIVISION—<i>concl.</i></b> <b>Paṇḍuā—<i>concl.</i></b>					
47	Slab in the facade of the Lakhan Senī Dālān, same place.	....	....	1129 Bengali Era. A. H. 1134, Rajab 26=1722 A.D., April 27	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that since the Dargāh of <u>Makhdūm Shāh Jalāl-i-Tabriz</u> which was constructed under the trusteeship of Sayyid <u>Shāh Ni'matu'llāh</u> (cf. No. 43 above), did not have a buttress on the south, the edifice had shaken a little during the time of the trusteeship of Maulvi Ambatu'llāh (?), and therefore, Muhammad 'Alī, an inhabitant of Jarjirān (?), who was the then Mutasaddī (i.e. accountant) got the repairs done on the quoted date through Yankal Rāj (the mason?) under the supervision of Rām Rām, the Muḡhrif (i. e. an inspector). Cf. <i>Insc. Beng.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 295.
48	Slab in the south wall of the Tannūr Khāna, same enclosure.	....	....	A. H. 1093 (words and chronogram)=1681- 82 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta- 'liq	Records the construction of the building by Sa'du'llāh, a disciple of the great saint <u>Shāh Jalāl'u'd-Dīn</u> . Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 289-90.
49	Slab in the facade of Bhaṇḍār Khāna, same enclosure.	....	....	A. H. 1084 (words and chronogram)=1673- 74 A.D.	Do . . .	States that this fine edifice was made (in the Dargāh of) <u>Jalāl'u'd-Dīn Shāh</u> , born at Tabriz, by Chānd Khān. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 289.
50	Sarcophagus of a grave outside the enclosure of the Berī-Dargāh.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naṣḥ	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXII. In characters of about the 15th century.
51	Shāhpur.—Slab above the main entrance of a mosque.	....	....	A. H. 1140 (words)= 1727-28 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta- 'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Qāsim at a cost of (Rupee?) one thousand.
52	Slab above the main entrance of another mosque.			A. H. 1232 (and chro- nogram)=1816-17 A.D.	Do . . .	Records the construction of a mosque by Faqir Muhammad. Composed by <u>Shāikh 'Abdu'l-Karīm</u> .
	<b>BIHAR</b> <b>SHAHABAD DISTRICT</b> <b>SASARAM SUB-DIVISION</b>					
53	Rohtāgarh.—Tomb at the foot of the Rohtāgarh hill. Slab on the gate of the four-walled enclosure. Impressions from old collection.	Mughal . . .	<u>Shāh Jahān</u> . . .	(1) A. H. 1046 Rabi' II b=1637 A. D., August 27. (2) A. H. 1047, Ramādān=1638 A. D., January- February.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records that when Nawwāb Ikhlas Khān was the Qal'adār (custodian of the fort) with a rank of 3000 horse and was the Faujdār (of the region) from Makrāin and pargana Siris and Kutumba upto Banāras and was the Jāgirdār of the pargana Chūnd and the pargana of Mangrūr, Tilothū, Akbarpūr, Bīlaunja and Bījaigarh and Japla, Malik Wīsl who was like his son was the Dārūgha (Keeper) of the Rohtās fort and

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54	Another slab, same place. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	A. H. 1047=1637-38 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255.
55	Sasāram.—Dargāh of Chandan Shahid. Slabs near the Faqir's house. No. 1. Do.	Mughal . . . .	Jahāngir . . . .	....	A. H. 102[21] (and chronogram)=1613-14 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq	Records the construction of a well and a mosque by 'Alī Akbar during the time (i. e. governorship) of Saifdar Khān. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 11.
56	No. 2. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta 'liq .	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 144. Calligraphy same as in No. 55 above.
57	No. 3, same place(?) Do. . . . .	Mughal . . . .	Shāh Jahān . . . .	....	A. H. 1065 (chronogram)=1654-55 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq	Records the construction of a Sarāi, a well and a mosque by Khudā Quli for (his own?) merit.
<b>DELHI</b>							
58	Delhi.—Circular Stool in the Archaeological Museum, Red Fort. Findspot: Various recorded as Sambhal, District Muradabad and Purāna Qil'a, Delhi. Do.	....	....	....	A. H. 956=1557-58 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Thulūḥ	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter 11, verse 255. Cf. <i>Cat. Delhi Mus. Arch.</i> (Calcutta, 1908), pp. 5 (No. c, 16) and 37, No. VII.
59	Weighing stone in the Naubat Khāna Museum, Red Fort. Findspot: Not known. Do.	Mughal . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . .	....	(Regnal Year?) 47 (A.H. 1114-15)=1703-04 A.D.	Persian, Nasta-'liq .	Reads: <i>Bādshāh-i-'Alamgīr bar takht-i-'Adl</i> , 47 (King 'Ālamgīr on the throne of justice, 47).
60	Sarcophagus of one Hājī Muhammad situated near the Am Khāna, on the road leading to the Red Fort. Do.	....	....	....	A.H. 1014 (chronogram), Shawwāl 2, Friday=1606 A. D., January 31.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq	Records the death of Hājī Muhammad.
61	Sarcophagus of a grave to the north-east of the mosque of Pir Muhammad Shāh near Shaikh 'Abdu'n-Nābi's mosque on Mathura Road. Do.	....	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulūḥ	Contains religious text only. In characters of about the 17th century.
62	Tomb of Mirzā Muzaffar locally called Chhote-Baīshewālā Mahal, to the north of the west gate of Humāyūn's tomb. Above the inner entrance, south-side (in plaster). Do.	....	....	....	A. H. 1012*(chronogram)=1603-04 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta-'liq	Records the death of Mirzā Muzaffar of royal extraction. Inscribed by 'Abdu'n-Nābi al-Ḥasanī. Published in <i>List of Mus. and Hin. Mon.</i> , II, p. 113.
63	Headstone of the grave of Shaikh Farid Bukhārī, near Sarāi-Shahjī	Mughal . . . .	Jahāngir . . . .	....	Regnal Year 9, A.H. 1025 (and chronogram)=1616-17 A.D. (irregular).	Do . . . .	Records the death of Shaikh Farid, son of Sayyid Ahmad Bukhārī who is stated to have enjoyed the favours of emperor Jalālud-Dīn Muhammad Akbar and received the title of Murtaḍā Khān from the king. Published in <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , 1873, p. 197 and <i>List of Mus. and Hin. Mon.</i> , vol. III, p. 153.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>DELHI—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Delhi—<i>contd.</i></b>					
64	Mosque of Akhūndjī to the west of the 'Idgāh, Mehrauli. Slab above the central mihrāb. Impression from old collection.	Mughal . . .	Zafar [Bahādur Shāh II] . . .	A. H. 1270 (& chronogram)=1853-54 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the repairs carried out to an old mosque (probably the one on which it appears) by Akhūndjī. Composed by the king. Published in <i>List of Muh. and Hin. Mon.</i> , Vol. III, p. 84.
65	Tomb known as Saubāten about 400 metres to the north-west of Shaikh 'Abdu'l Haq's Tomb, Mehrauli. (Reported to be now non-extant). Do.	Tughluq . . .	Firūz Shāh . . . . .	A. H. 777 (words), Ramaḍān . 1=1376 A. D., January 24.	Do . . . .	Damaged. States that the tomb in which the great Kī ān Alp Khān has his final rest was constructed by one (name lost) styled as Kāfūr Khānī out of his own money. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 73.
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b> <b>DAMOH DISTRICT</b> <b>HATTA TAHSIL</b>					
66	Kethorā.—Slab in the wall of a well. Impression from the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	Do. . . .	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Tughluq Shāh . . .	A. H. 725 . (words), Jumādā II, 4=1325 A.D., May 18.	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of a stepwell by Jalāl, (son of) Ishāq (son of) Uthmān Ghaznavī, during the governorship of Amīr Ikhtiyārū'd-Dīn Juljīn and deputyship of Jalālū'd-Dīn Aḥsan Husainī. Written by (?) Zāhid (son of) Ma'ūd Sūfī.
	<b>GWALIOR (GIRD) DISTRICT</b> <b>GIRD TAHSIL</b>					
67	Antri.—Jāmi' mosque. Band around the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter IX, part of verses 18-19 and Chapter III, part of verse 85. In characters of about the 15th century.
68	Slab to the left of the central mihrāb . . .	Mughal . . . .	Humāyūn . . . . .	A. H. 938, Jumādā I 1=1531 A.D., December 11.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh	States that the mosque was repaired by Yār Muḥammad Chaqmāq. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1933-34, pp. 16-17, pl. VIII d.
69	Gwalior.—Dargāh of Ḥadrat Muḥammad Ghauḥ. Pillar in the south-west corner of the saint's tomb.	....	....	A. H. 1008=1599-1600 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Contains a saying and a couplet invoking prayers for the dead. Composed and inscribed by Muḥammad Ma'aḡūm, of Bakkar by residence and of Tirmidh by origin. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , 1935-36, pp. 56-7, pl. XXXVII b.
70	Tomb to the east of Tansen's tomb, inside the above Dargāh. Slab in the western wall.	....	....	A. H. 1217 (and chronogram), Rabi II 24=1802 A.D., August 24	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a saint named Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Shāh.

71	Another Tomb to the east of No. 70 above, Top of the eastern-most grave.	....	....	A. H. 1255-1839-40 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Shāh Ghafū'u'd-Din</u> .
72	One more tomb to the east of the above. Slab in the northern wall.	....	....	A. H. 1181 (and chronogram)= 1787-68 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Shāh Wajihu'd-Din</u> .
73	Graves near the same tomb, Top of No. 1	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains First Creed only. In characters of about the 18th century.
74	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, verse 154 and Chapter III, verse 168. Do.
75	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains two couplets on the mercilessness of death. In characters of about the 17th century.
76	Dargah of <u>Hadrat Khwāja Khānū</u> . Slabs to the right and left side of the door of the saint's tomb.	....	....	(1) A.H. 940 (words and chronogram)= 1532-34 A.D. (2) A.H. 1008, <u>Shāh</u> 'bān 18=1600 A.D., February 23.	Do. . . .	Contains a panegyric of <u>Hadrat Khwāja Khānū</u> and records that he died on the first date. Also mentions <i>inter alia</i> , <u>Shaikh Muhiy'u'd-Din</u> , a descendant of the saint. Composed and written, on the second date by 'Abdu'r-Rahmān, son of Sulaimān Banī Isrā'il Lāhorī, whose poetic name was <u>Khatmī</u> .
77	Graves on the west. Top and sides of grave No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, verse 255, Chapter XXXVI, verses 1-8, <u>Durūd</u> , names of God and similar religious texts. In characters of about the 18th century.
78	Graves on a platform, further west. Top of No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 1287 (and chronogram)= 1870-71 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Hakīm Wazīr 'Alī</u> , a 'learned and renowned physician'. Composed by <u>Sūfi</u> .
79	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1291 (and chronogram)= 1874-75 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the death of <u>Hakīm Imām 'Alī</u> described as an expert physician well versed in three branches (of medicine) and a good poet.
80	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1262 (and chronogram)= 1845-46 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a lady named <u>Chaman</u> .
81	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	(1) A.H. 1188=1774-75 A.D. (2) A.H. 1243 Rabi' I=1827 A.D., September-October.	Urdu, Nasta'liq	Records that <u>Hakīm Khwāja Wārith 'Alī Khān</u> was born on the first date and he died of jaundice on the second date.
82	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1210 (and chronogram)= 1795-96 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a lady (name not given).
83	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1249 <u>Shawwāl</u> I=1834 A.D., February II.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the grave of <u>Fath Khān</u> , a native of <u>Khurja</u> (probably same as the one in <u>Bulandshahr</u> district).
84	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter III, verse 193 and First Creed. In characters of about the 18th century.



Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and script	Remarks
<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>GWALIOR (GIRD) DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>GIRD TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<b>Gwalior—<i>contd.</i></b>						
85	Graves on a platform, further west. Top of No. 8.	....	....	A.H. 1266 (and chronogram)= 1849-50 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Hakim Rustam 'Ali Khān Shāhib (with poetic name) Mas'ih.
86	No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1312, Jumādā II 10, 'Sunday'= 1894 A.D., December 9.	Do. . . . .	Records the death of some one (name not given).
87	Mosque, further west, towards north. Slab to the right of the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 1059, Rabi'(I) 12=1649 A.D., March 16.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Contains the First Creed.
88	Slab to the left of the central mihrāb .	....	....	A.H. 1119 (chronogram)=1707-08 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Reads <i>Masjid-i-Farrukhi-Humāyūni</i> (i.e. blessed and auspicious mosque).
89	Tomb to the east. Headstone of the grave.	....	....	A. H. 1284 (and chronogram)= 1867-68 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Hadrat Shāh Ghulām Imām Khān Shāh Qādiri Chighi, a native of Shāhjahānpūr (perhaps same as the modern district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh).
90	Front part of the Asai Khambā Bāori, near Rānā Pratāp's Palace in the Fort. Slab in the eastern side of the last landing.	....	....	A.H. 938 (words), Muharram 25=1531 A.D., September 8.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of a shop by Yār Muḥammad, son of Maulānā Buhlāl, Na'iband (lit. horse-shoe-setter), of Kābul.
91	Mosque adjacent to a shrine near the Bhairon Gate of the Fort. Slab above the central mihrāb.	Mughal . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	A.H. 1075 (chronogram)= 1664-65 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Badly damaged. Records the construction of the edifice by Mu'tamad Khān. For translation of complete text, see <i>Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.</i> , Vol. II, p. 335, where the mosque is stated to be near the Ganesh Gate.
92	Sathaoili.—Mosque near the Kothe-ki-Berāi. Slab on the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 1103 (and chronogram)= 1691-92 A.D.	Do. . . . .	States that a noble edifice for prayers as well as for imparting instruction on the Qur'ān was constructed by Sikan-dar.
<b>GUNA DISTRICT</b>						
<b>ASHOKNAGAR TAHSIL</b>						
93	Shahdara.—Jāmī' mosque. Loose slab	....	....	A.H. 1041, Dhul-Hijja 8=1632 A.D., June 16.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque and a step-well by Khwāja Yāqūt 'Arab, son of Faṭḥ Hirewī.

94	Mosque in the Graveyard. Slab to the right of the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	....	....	A. H. 1199=1784-85 A.D.	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction obviously of the same mosque by Gulāb Khān, son of Asaf Khān.
	GUNA TANSIL					
95	Bajranggar.—Headside of a grave in front of the Jāmī' mosque.	....	....	1908 A.D., March 1.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of the wife (name not given) of Sayyid Yāsuf Husain Dihlawī, aged approximately 13 years.
	MUNGAOLI TANSIL					
96	Chandēri.—Gateway on the east known as Kāṭī Ghāṭī. East side of the gate.	Sultāns of Malwa	Chiyāshu'd-Dīn	A. H. 90(6?) (words), Jumādā II 14=1501 A.D., January 5.	Do.	States that the Balā Ghāṭī Gate and the room on the tank were constructed in the name of Khānzāde J(Ch)Iman Khān, son of Sher Khān. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1939-40, . 46, pl. XX and <i>Jour. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , Vol. II (1833), pp. 548-49. Also cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, No. 1424 of Appendix C.
97	Tomb known as Allāh-ko-Bāgh-kā-Gumbad. Pillar in the southern arcade.	....	....	A. H. 1096 (chronogram), Muḥarram 8=1664 A.D., December 5.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of one Bahādur Shāh. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1939-40, pp. 46-47, pl. XXXb.
98	Slab in the facade of a mosque near the house of Mardān Lohār in the main street.	Tughluq	Muḥammad Shāh	A. H. 795 (words)=1392-93 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Sipah-sālār Uthmān, son of Zakariyyā(?) during the governorship of Dihāwar Khān. Composer's name lost. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , 1925-26, p. 15, pl. VII a.
99	Step-well called Tapā-Bāori inside the Fort. Slab in the western wall.	Sultāns of Malwa	Hūshang Shāh	....	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a well by Jukā (or Jugā), son of Baigū, the Majmū'dār (i.e. a revenue official) during the governorship of Maliku'sh-Sharq Naṣir. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , 1939-40, p. 44, pl. XIX a.
100	Mosque called Sibzafarūshonki-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1070 (words)=1659-60 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the construction of a mosque.
101	Mosque called Qāḍiyon-ki-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1113 (and words), Regnal Year 45 = 1701-02 A.D.	Do.	States that one Sharif constructed a mosque and a well near the Tomb of the saint Sulaimān, father of 'Abdā the Sher-Sawār (lit. lion-ridor), 'who keeps in his hand a serpent in place of a whip. Further states that the land of the garde (for the said purpose) was granted by Rāja Durjan Singh the jagir-holder of Chandēri. Composed by Auliā.
102	Mosque called Shaikhon-ki-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1094 (words)=1682-83 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that a mosque and a tomb were founded in his own life-time by Hamidu'd-Dīn, son of Shaikh Firūz, a descendant of Qutbu'l-Aqṭāb (lit. Pole-star among the pole-stars) Shaikh Sulaimān and 'Abdā.
103	Mosque called Dugwa-ki-Masjid. Band around the northern <i>mīhrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Arabic, Thuluth	Contains Qur'an, Chapter II, verses 255-57, in characters of about the 15th century.
	RAGHOGARH TANSIL					
104	Rāghogār.—Mosque in the Bazar. Slab on the gate.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Reads: <i>Khudja-Masjid</i> . Seems to have been set up in recent years.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1969-70—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>GUNA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>RAGHOGARH TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>Rāghōgarh—<i>concl'd.</i></b>					
105	Two slabs in the facade, one each in the northern and southern ends.	....	....	....	Urdu verse, Nasta'liq	Contain a couplet stating that the mosque is well frequented. Also mentions 'Aish Am'rohi, evidently the composer. Do.
	<b>MORENA DISTRICT</b> <b>MORENA TAHSIL</b>					
106	Nūrābād.—Mosque. Slab in the facade, towards the northern end.	Mughal . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	A.H. 1072 (and chronogram) = 1661-62 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque by Nūr.
107	Sarāi locally called <i>Gaḡhī</i> . Slab on the eastern gate.	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . .	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. States that the Sarāi of Nūrābād was constructed for the camping of the travellers through the efforts of Mu'tamed Khān.
108	Slab in a well in the ruined garden called Nūr Jahān-kā-Bāgh, now a field in possession of Bihārī Kōli.	....	....	A. H. 1080 (chronogram) = 1669-70 A.D.	Do. . . . .	States that Jamāl constructed this well for general use.
109	Slab on the gate of the above garden	Mughal . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	A.H. 1077 (and chronogram) = 1666-67 A.D.	Do. . . . .	Badly damaged. Records the construction of a garden by Jamālū'd-Dīn (cf. No. 108 above).
	<b>RAJGARH DISTRICT</b> <b>SARANGPUR TAHSIL</b>					
110	Sarangpur.—Mosque in Mukerwādi Mahalla. Central slab.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 18th century.
111	Right slab . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Contains a Tradition. Do.
112	Left slab . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1192 (and chronogram) = 1778-79 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh	Refers to the construction of a mosque (builder not mentioned).

SHAJAPUR DISTRICT						
AGAR TALSIL						
113	Kānar.—Slab in possession of the local Jagirdār.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1096 (and words)= 1684-85 A.D. (2) A. H. 1109= 1697-98 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh	States that the foundation of a mosque was laid by Sayyid Muḥammad Shāhid, son of Mir 'Abdu'l-Wāḥid, son of Qāḍī Muḥammad Qāsim on the first date and it was completed (plastered?) on the second date.
SHIVPURI DISTRICT						
SHIVPURI TALSIL						
114	Dongar.—Slab in a well near the Tomb called Takīya.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Regnal Year (Lost)	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq; Local dialect(?), Nāgarī	Bilingual. Badly damaged. Seems to record the construction of a well by Malik Mu'azzam Khān, son of Malik Dost Muḥammad, son of Malik Tahawwur (?), a resident of Sarāi Dongarī in the jurisdiction of the pargana of Narwar of the ṣūba Akbarābād (i.e. Agra), during the time of the Amir, Nawwāb Salih Khān. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 215 of Appendix B.
115	Top of the sarcophagus of a grave near the same Tomb.	.....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter II, verses 255-57. In characters of about the 18th century.
RAJASTHAN						
NAGOUR DISTRICT						
DINDWANA TALSIL						
116	Diḍwānā.—Jāmi' mosque. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thuluth	Contains a Tradition. In characters of about the 14th century.
117	Slab to the right of the central mihrāb .	Khānzāda (of Nagaur)	Firūz Khān . . .	A.H. 896 (words), Shawwāl=1491 A.D., August-September.	Persian, Naskh	States that the mosque was repaired by Malik Hizibr, son of 'Alā, son of Sherdil Khānī, Gumāshṭā (i.e. Agent) of the gaḍas of Dīndwāna (i.e. Diḍwānā). Also gives the genealogy of the chief as son of Salāh Khān, son of Muḥabid Khān, son of Shams Khān Nāgaūr. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1919-50, p. 22, pl. XII a.
118	Slab to the left of the central mihrāb .	Mughal . .	Bahādur Shāh II . . .	A.H. 1263, Dhū'l-Hijja 19=1847 A.D., November 28.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque of (a saint called) Sulṭān Maḥmūd Pīr Pahādī by Nāik Dā'im Khān, son of Qā'im Khān. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 31, pl. XI b.
119	Slabs lying loose in the same mosque. No. 1. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	A.H. 1271, Shawwāl 20=1855 A.D., July 6.	Arabic and Urdu verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Contains one couplet in each language recited as a charm against an epidemic.
120	No. 2. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1272=1855-56 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq, Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Refers to some shops as belonging to the Dargāh of Sulṭān Maḥmūd Pīr Pahādī. Also warns against their being mortgaged. For the Nāgarī version, see No. 253 of Appendix B.
121	No. 3. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Urdu, Nasta'liq	Refers to the shops (evidently those referred to in No. 120 above) as being attached to the Dargāh of Sulṭān Maḥmūd Pīr Pahādī and contains an imprecation against those who would not pay or would misappropriate the rent. In the same characters as Nos. 119-20 above.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—contd.</b>					
	<b>NAGOUR DISTRICT—contd.</b>					
	<b>DIDWANA TAHSIL—contd.</b>					
	<b>DIQWANA—contd.</b>					
122	Qilā'ki-Masjid. Slab above the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulh	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter LIX, verses 22-23. In characters of about the 14th century.
123	Slab to the right of the central mihrāb	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter III, verse 17. Do.
124	Slab to the left of the central mihrāb	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains Qur'ān, Chapter III, verse 25. Do.
125	Above No. 122 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 15th century.
126	Above No. 125 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
127	Slab to the right of the main entrance. Originally from a gate of the town.	Mughal . . . .	Akbar . . . . .	A.H. 1000 (chronogram)=1591-92 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq. . . . .	Records the construction of a strong fort by His Holiness Qādi 'Imādu'l-mulk, under the supervision of prince Mirzā 'Abdu'l-Laṭif. Composed by Ni'matu'llāh and written by Jān Muḥammad. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1949-50, pp. 24-25, pl. XIII c.
128	Mosque called Qāziyān-ki-Masjid. Slab in the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq . . . .	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 19th century.
129	Masjid-i-Deswāliyā in Mahalla Kotla Bas. Slab to the right of the central mihrāb.	Mughal . . . .	Bahādur Shāh II . . . . .	A.H. 1279, Rajab 27=1867 A.D., March 23.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of a mosque (builder not mentioned).
130	Gate called Din-Darwāza. Slab in the right side.	Do. . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	A.H. 1093 (words) Jumādā I=1682 A.D., April-May.	Do., Nasta'liq . . . . .	Records the construction of the gate designated as Din Darwāza under the superintendence of Dindār Khān, described as a favourite of the royal court. Written by Muḥammad Murād. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 29, pl. XIV c.
131	Mosque known as Sayyiddon-ki-Masjid. Above the entrance.	Khānzāda of Nagaur	Mujahid Khān . . . . .	A.H. 840 (words) Rabi' II=1436 A.D., October-November.	Persian Naskh . . . . .	Damaged. Records the construction of a gate and the fortification of the <i>qasba</i> Dindwāna (i.e. Diqwāna) by the chief. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 21, pl. XI c.
132	Mosque known as Takiya-ki-Masjid, near the Police Station. Over the central mihrāb.	Mughal . . . .	Akbar . . . . .	A.H. 990 (and chronogram) = 1582-83 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. . . . .	Records the construction of a mosque by Mir Muḥsin. Composed and inscribed by 'Abdu'r-Rahim Nāgauri, popularly known as Ruḥmī. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 23, pl. XIII b.
133	Mosque called Band-Masjid. Slab in the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulh . . . . .	Contains a Tradition. In characters of the 14th century.

134	Slab to the left of the central mihrāb	Tughluq	Firūz Shāh	A. H. 786 (words), Rabi' I 24=1384 A.D., May 16.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque by Kabir, son of Khwā-jagi, son of Minhāj'a'n-Nāsajī. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 20, pl. X b.
135	Slab above the central mihrāb	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 8, A.H. 1076 (and words), Jumādā II 1=1666 A.D., November 29.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the reconstruction, obviously of the same mosque, at the instance and under the supervision of Hāfiẓ Mirzā Muḥammad 'Arif. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 27, pl. XI a.
136	Slab lying loose in the same mosque	....	....	A.H. 1143 (and chrono- gram)=1730-31 A.D.	Persian      verse, Nast'liq.	Records the construction of a palace by Rājā Kīshān Singh.
137	Mosque known as Havāla-Masjid, near the Kot Gate. Slab above the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the famous tradition occurring on mosques. In characters of about the 14th century.
138	Mosque variously known as Shaikhon-ki- Masjid and Alāyon-ki-Masjid. Slab to the right of the central mihrāb.	Sūr	....	A.H. 961, Sha'bān 14= 1554 A.D., July 15.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta- 'liq.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of the mosque of the weavers' community. Published in <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1949-50, p. 23, pl. XII c.
139	Slab in the northern wall	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1086, Muhar- ram 22=1675 A.D., April 8.	Do.	Slightly damaged. Records the completion (of some struc- ture) under the supervision and proprietary rights of Firūz son of Da'ūd, Khairā (?), a lady named Jahān(?) and Mī- yāghāh, belonging to the oil-crushers' community. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 28, pl. XIII a.
140	Mosque known as Mochiyōn-ki-Masjid. Slab above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 1184, Dhul- Hijja 1=1771 A.D., March 18.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh	States that the mosque was completed on the given date (builder's name not given).
141	Below No. 140	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1097 (?), Rajab 1=1686 A.D., May 14.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh	States that a mosque was constructed under the supervision of Daryā Mochī. Also mentions the names Pirā Billā and Idā Mochī.
142	Below No. 141	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 18th century.
143	Mosque in the locality called Silāvaṭiyōn- ki-Gali. Slab above the central mihrāb.	Tughluq	Firūz Shāh	A. H. 779 (words)= 1377-78 A.D.	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque by Rājā, (son of?) Ramaḍān, Khabbāz (lit. Baker). Cf. <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1949-50, p. 20, Pl. XII b.
144	Mosque of Shāh Changī Madārī. Slab to the left of the central mihrāb.	Mughal	Muḥammad Mu'azzam Shāh Bahādur [i.e. Shāh 'Ālam I]	Regnal Year 5 (i.e. A.H. 1122), Dhul- Hijja 7=1711 A.D., January 16.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque under the supervision of Shāh Changī Madārī. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 29-30, pl. XV a.
145	Mosque in Gudrī-Bāzār, adjacent to the Post Office. Slab above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 779 (words), Muharram 10=1377 A.D., May 19.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque by Hājī, son of Muḥam- mad a'n-Nāsājī. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 19, Pl. IX b.
146	Above No. 145	Mughal	Muḥammad Shāh	Regnal Year 24, A.H. 1154, Jumādā II 21=1741 A.D., August 23.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the construction of a mosque under the supervision of Shāh Baksh 'Alī, a disciple of Shāh Shakir 'Alī of the Madārī order. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 50, pl. X a.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>NAGAU DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>DIDWANA TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b> <b>Diḡwānā—<i>contd.</i></b>					
147	Mosque known as Kachehri-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal . . .	Shah Jahān . . .	A.H. 1047 (chronogram). Regnal Year 11; Farwardī (Dhū'l-Qa'da-Dhū'l-Hijja)= 1638 A.D., March-April.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was constructed under the supervision of Muḥammad Sharif Quraighi by the orders of the king. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 25-26, pl. XIV a.
148	'Idgah'. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Regnal Year 8, A.H. 1075, Shawwāl 1=1665 A.D., April 7.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the reconstruction of the mosque under the supervision of Mirzā Muḥammad 'Arif, an official (Of. No. 135 above). Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 26-27, pl. XIV b.
149	Mosque called Dhobiyon-ki-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	A. H. 1072, Rajab. 24(1)= 1662 A.D., March 5.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains the famous mosque couplet mentioning four companions of the Prophet.
150	Mosque called Qagḡabon-ki-Masjid. Loose slab.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Regnal Year 23, A.H. 1091, Rabī'ī 7=1680 A.D., March 28.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was constructed through the efforts of 'Ināyat Faqir, a disciple of Shāh Maḥabbat-Dhīmālī (?) (W'gālī?).
151	Mosque known as Julāhon-ki-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	A.H. 1074, Ramaḡān 6=1664 A.D., March 22.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to the construction (probably of the mosque) by (?) Firūz, son of Abu'l-Faḡl (?).
152	Mosque known as Lohāron-ki-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	A.H. 1076= 1665-66 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records that this mosque was constructed in the locality of blacksmiths by blacksmiths Nūrā, 'Idū and Firūz during the governorship of Mirzā Muḥammad 'Arif (cf. Nos. 135, 148, above). Written by Ḥāfiẓ 'Abdullāh Anṣārī Nāgaūri.
153	Slab lying loose in the same mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed and the <i>Durūd</i> . In characters of about the 19th century.
154	Mosque known as Bṣāṭiyon-ki-Masjid, in Maḡalla Baldi Bārā. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	A.H. 1086 (word8)= 1675-76 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Seems to refer to the completion (of the mosque).
	<b>JAMAL TAHSIL</b>					
155	Barī Khāṭu—Mosque known as Phadāliyon-or Shāikhon-ki-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	A.H. 1077, Dhū'l-Hijja 25=1667 A.D., June 8.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a mosque of the Maḡalla Mu'minān. Builder's name not mentioned.

156	Tablet lying loose (in two pieces), in the same mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verses 17-18. In characters of about the 14th century.
157	Mosque in Jābiyābās. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Khalji	Qutbu'd-Din Mubārak Shāh	A.H. 720 (words), Rabi' II = 1320 A.D., May 11.	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque by Muza'ffar, son of 'Umar, entitled Bahā, during the governorship of Malik 'Taju'd-Daulat wa'd-Din [Muqti' i.e. governor of] Dārul-Khair [Ajmer?].
158	Tomb of Qattāl Shāhid on the hill. Slab above the entrance.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Al-Mulku li'llāh</i> (Kingdom belongs to Allāh only). In characters of about the 15th century.
159	Mosque to the east of the above Tomb. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verse 17. In characters of about the 14th century.
LADNUN TAHSIL						
160	Lādun.—Fort. Slab to the left of the main gate.	Khauzāda of Nagaur	Firūz Khān	A.H. 867 (?), (words), Safar 6=1482 A.D., March 27.	Persian, Naskh	Badly damaged. Records the construction of an edifice and the repairs carried out to the fort and the gate of the <i>qasba</i> (town) of Lādun by Malik-i-Muluki'sh Sharq Ibrāhīm Jī[Chāhman Khān Kishlūkhāni, the Muqti' (i.e. governor) and the Faujdār under the supervision of As'ad, son of Rukn Tāk and Kanja. Cf. <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1949-50, pp. 21-22, pl. X c (where it is wrongly stated to be from Dikwānā).
161	Mosque called Ḥazratwālī-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Tughluq	Firūz Shāh	A.H. 780, (words), Sha'bān 10=1378 A.D., December 2.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the construction of a mosque by 'Alāu'd-Din, son of Mubārak alias Jikh, son of Bhojā Mothal, during the governorship of Malik'sh Sharq Ikhtiyāru'd-Daulat wa'd-Din Chubān, son of Ughmān.
162	Tomb locally called Ḥagira. Head and foot-sides of the middle grave.	....	....	A.H. .... Dhu'l-Hijja 8	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.
163	Loose slab in the Graveyard, near the Tomb of Umrāo Ghātāl.	Do.	Tughluq Shāh	....	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains only the name of the king and part of his titles.
164	Another loose slab	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to some edifice. In the same characters as No. 163 above.
NAGOUR TAHSIL						
165	Nagaur.—Mosque called Chupiwālon-ki-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	A.H. 1233, Safar (?) 26=1818 A.D., January 4	Arabic and Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq.	Records the name of the mason ( <i>kārtigar</i> ) Sipāhī Faujdār Khān.
166	Mosque called Dhūbiyūn-ki-Masjid. Slab to the right of the main entrance. Originally from a well near the tank called Shāme-Talāb.	Sūr	Islām Shāh	A.H. 959 (words), Jummāda I 22 =1552 A.D., May 16	Arabic, Naskh	Records the excavation of a well by Miyān Ḥasan, son of Ughmān Betani.
167	Sides of a sarcophagus in possession of Mr. Ranaq Ughmānī of Mahalla Pirzādagān.	....	....	A.H. 791 (words), Muharram 20 (?), Tuesday=1389 A.D., January 19.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Records that this is the grave of the magnificent nobleman, Malik Qutbu'd-Din Najm, the deputy ( <i>nā'ib</i> ) i.e. governor of the <i>shiq</i> (division) of Nagaur and Jalor. Also states that he attained martyrdom after mid-day prayers on the date quoted, while fighting in the army of the Muslims in the path of God.



Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>NAGOUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></b> <b>PARBATSAR TAHSIL</b>						
168	<b>Makrānā</b> —Mosque known as Chheppar-wālī-Masjid. Loose slab.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of a mosque. Inscribed by Muḥammad 'Arif. In characters of about the 18th century.
169	Mosque known as Takiye-kī-Masjid. Slab above the central mihrāb.	Mughal . . .	Muḥammad Shāh . . . . .	Vikrama 1788=1731-32 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque (in memory) of Shāh Madār Badr'u'd-Dīn.
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> <b>AGRA DISTRICT</b> <b>KIRAOULI TAHSIL</b>						
170	<b>Churyārī</b> —Sides of a grave on the bank of the Tank.	....	....	A.H. 949, mistake for 994 (chronogram), Dhul-Hijja, Friday=1586 A.D., November.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq and Thulh.	Records the death of a youth Muḥammad Yār, a valiant swordsman, who died in (a battle in?) Keshmir. Published in <i>Aḥḍarī-i-Akbārī</i> , p. 176.
<b>ALLAHABAD DISTRICT</b>						
171	<b>Allahabad</b> —Slab on the western gate of the Khuldābād Sarāi.	Mughal . . .	Jahāngir . . . . .	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Extant portion refers to the construction of a lofty caravansarai. Cf. <i>Tārīkh-i-Ilāhābād</i> , pp. 51 and 267.
172	Headstone of a grave in a roofless Tomb inside the enclosure of the Himmatganj Graveyard.	....	....	A.H. 1242, Safar 13 (words) Saturday = 1826 A.D., September 16.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Amānu'llāh Khān <i>alias</i> Munnū, son of Jumman the perfumer, a resident of Ilāhābād. Written by Muḥammad Šādiq Khurāsānī (lit. of Khurāsān).
173	Headstone of graves near the above. No. 1	....	....	A.H. 1319 (and chronogram), Muḥarram 9, Monday=1901 A.D., April 28.	Do. . . .	States that Ḥakīm Nihār 'Alī Khān <i>alias</i> Ḥakīm Anṣar 'Alī, son of Azhar 'Alī Khān, son of Anwar 'Alī Khān Muftī, died while in the state of mourning for (Imām) Ḥusain.
174	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1215, Shawwāl 17, Tuesday = 1801 A.D., March 3	Do. . . .	Records the death of Mirzā Rajab 'Alī Baig, son of Mirzā Anwar Baig, son of Mirzā Nihāl Baig, an inhabitant of Shahjahanābād (i.e. Delhi).
175	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1252, Muḥarram 18=1836 A.D., May 5.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Niyāz 'Alī Khān, son of Yūsuf 'Alī Khān.

176	No. 4	....	....	A. H. 1254 (and chronogram)=1838-39 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Na'kh & Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Sayyid Muḥammad. Composed by Ṣādiq.
177	No. 5	....	....	A. H. 1255 (and chronogram), Shawwāl 14, Saturday=1839 A. D., December 21.	Do.	Records the death of Sayyid Jalālud-Dīn, Ḥusain <i>alias</i> Mirzā La'ī Baig Dihlavi, son of Tājūd-Dīn Ḥusain, son of Sayyid Ahmad Panāh Kāshghari (lit. of Kāshghar).
178	No. 6	....	....	A. H. 1257, Ramaḍān 14 = 1841 A. D., October 30.	Arabic and Persian, Na'kh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a dancing girl 'Ajūbā, an inhabitant of Akbarābād (i. e. Agra).
179	Mosque near the Madrasa Miḡbāhu'l-'Ulūm on the Dāira Ajmal Road. Slab in the facade.	....	....	A. H. 1251 (and two chronograms)=1835-36 A. D.	Arabic and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Afḡalud-Dīn Abū'l-Ma'ālī Shāh. Composed by his son, whose pen-name was Afḡal.
180	Slab above the central mihrāb	....	....	A. H. 1148=1735-36 A. D.	Arabic, Na'kh.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255.
181	Mosque in Maḡalla Na'khās-i-Kuhna. Slab above the entrance.	....	....	A. H. 1126 (chronogram)=1714 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Reads: <i>Bīnā-i-Masjid-i-Aḡar-i-Mubārak</i> (construction of the mosque containing the Holy Relics).
182	Mosque in Dāira Shāh Muḡsin. Six Medallions, No. 1, to the right of the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Na'kh.	Contains the First Creed only. In character of about the 18th century.
183	No. 2, to the left of the central mihrāb	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
184	No. 3, to the right of the northern mihrāb	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
185	No. 4, to the left of the northern mihrāb	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
186	No. 5, to the right of the southern mihrāb	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
187	No. 6, to the left of the southern mihrāb	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
188	Pillar fixed in the ground near a well, by the side of the above mosque.	....	....	A. H. 1126 (chronogram)=1714 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Reads: <i>Khaṡr-i-Jārf-i-Muḡammadī</i> (i. e. the flowing bounty a well of Muḡammad).
189	Slab in the southern wall of a building near the same well.	....	....	....	Arabic, Na'kh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXII and <i>Nāḡ-i-'Alī</i> arranged in a charm-like tabular form. In characters of about the 18th century.
190	Mosque in Maḡalla Garhi. Slab above the central mihrāb.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 33, A. H. 1100 (words)=1688-89 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the Sarī of (attached to?) the mosque by Khwāja Abū'l-Qāsim.
191	Slab in the facade.	....	....	A. H. 11[... ] (words)	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Na'kh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of an edifice (khāna) by Bāikal Khān.
192	Slab fixed into a well in the same Maḡalla	....	....	....	Persian verse, Na'kh and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. States that a well was constructed by two officers, viz. Calicut (?) Shāhib and Luther Bahādur by the order of Maḡarāja Bināyak Rāo. Text composed at the instance of Qādir Bakhsh, the Kotwāl of the city, by a certain individual (name lost). In characters of about the 19th century.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH—contd.</b> <b>ALLAHABAD DISTRICT—contd.</b> <b>Allahabad—contd.</b>					
193	Mosque known as Sandagarā ki-Masjid, in Sabzimaṅḍī. Slab above the gate.	....	....	A.H. 1169 (and words)=1755-56 A. D.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Thulūḥ</u> and Nasta'liq.	Contains the <i>Durūd</i> and a Tradition.
194	Slab in the facade, same mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1160 (and words and chronogram)=1747 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque, a tank, and a well by the wife (name not given) of Gul Muḥammad for his merit and states that she converted her house into his tomb and garden. Composed by 'Abdu'l-Qaṣī Ḥāshabādī whose pen-name was Muḡib.
195	Mosque near the locality called Thākūr Dīn-kā-Aḥṭa, in Maḥalla Bahādurganj. Slab in the facade.	....	....	A. H. 11[. ]2	Arabic and Persian, <u>Thulūḥ</u> and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Records the construction of the mosque by Khairātī Chūpīfurūsh (Bangle-seller).
196	Slab lying loose in front of a house in the locality called Dhobiya-kā-Aḥṭa, in the same Maḥalla.	....	....	A.H. 1238 (and words), Ramaḡān 26, Friday=1818 A. D., July 30.	Do.	Records the death of Khairu'n-Nisā, wife of Mirzā Mu' min Baḡ, inhabitant of Ḥāshabād.
197	Pillar fixed into the ground, in the locality called Māliya-kā-Aḥṭa, same Maḥalla.	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh	Damaged. Records the death of Muḥammadī Shāhib. In characters of about the 19th century.
198	Mosque on Tribeni Road in Maḥalla Baḡ-kā-Bāgh. Slab in the western wall, near the southern corner.	....	....	A. H. 1186, Saḡar 11 (and words), night of Friday=1772 A.D., May 14.	Arabic verse and Persian prose, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Aḡa Muḥammad Baḡī, son of Aḡa Muḥammad Raḡī, son of Aḡa Ḥusain Khūnsārī (i. e. of Khūnsār in Irān).
199	Mosque known as Yatīm Khāns-ki-Masjid, in Maḥalla Kūṭgañj. Slab to the right of the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 1051 (and chronogram)=1641-42 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque along with a garden by Khwāja Futūḥ. Composed by Naḡir.
200	Mosque in Maḥalla Dārāganj. Slab in the facade.	Mughal	Shah 'Alam I	A.H. 1122, Dhū'l-Qa'da 22=1711 A.D., January 1.	Persian, Naskh	States that this Jāmī mosque was first repaired under the orders of emperor Shah Jahān by Sayyid Zabīru'd-Dīn Muḥammad Ridāwī Bukhārī. It was lying desolate for some time on account of the (vandalism of the) adversaries (non-Mushmā?), until the time of the king when a royal order was issued for its repairs to Mir Muḥammad Aḥsan Khān the Dīwān, on the representation made in person in the royal court by Sayyid Naḡīru'd-Dīn 'Alī, a grandson of the aforesaid Sayyid. The work was started on the given date (and it was completed) under the supervision of Muḥammad Mu'min at a cost of two thousand and seven hundred rupees. Written by Mir Khurshīd 'Alī.

201	Allahabad Municipal Museum. Pillar lying loose along with sculptures within the main entrance. Findspot: Not known.	Khajji(?)	Ikrit Khān	....	Arabic, Na'kh	Fragmentary and slightly damaged. Extant portion refers to (the reign of) Muḥammad 'Adil Aḡam Malikū'l-Ma'ālī Sikandarū'n-Thānī Ikrit Khān Sultān and to the governorship of Malik-i-Mulūkū'ah-Sharq Amirū'l-Umarā Qa'im Ikrit Khān.
202	Slab lying loose in the same place. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Persian, Na'kh	Fragmentary. Seems to record the endowment of four <i>biḡhas</i> of land for the maintenance of a mosque and a garden. Details lost. In characters of about the 18th century.
203	Asārwa Khurd. Slab lying loose near the grave of Sipahsālār-i-Aḡam 'Abdu'l-Latif Sa'id, locally called Bābā Shāhid.	Tughluq	Tughluq Shāh	A. H. 721 (words), Muharram 1=1321 A. D., January 31.	Arabic, Na'kh	Damaged. Records the construction of a building of public utility by the 'pride of nobles' Ikhtiyārū'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Turkān, (son of) Bankar(?) Afghān. Cf. <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1937-38, p. 7, pl. III b.
KARCHANA TANSIL						
204	Do. Domed pavilion on a high rock. Below the dome, inner face.	....	....	A. H. 1055 (words)= 1645-46 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq	Records the construction of the pavilion described in the text as the 'Throne of Solomon on air', by the order of (the celebrated Mughal governor) Shāhista Khān, under the supervision of Muḥammad Sharif.
SINATRU TANSIL						
205	Dārīnagar. Tomb of Sayyid Faḡḡū'llāh. Sarcophagus of the grave on the west.	....	....	A. H. 1068 (words)= 1657-58 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta-'liq	States that Sayyid Faḡḡū'llāh attained martyrdom at Arwal (probably same as the one in the Gaya district of Bihar) on the given date.
206	Slab in the western wall of the same tomb.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq	Fragmentary. Refers to the passing away of Sayyid Faḡḡū'llāh (same as in No. 205 above). In characters of about the 17th century.
207	Mosque to the east of the said Tomb. Slab above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 1071=1660-61 A.D.	Persian, Nasta-'liq	Records the completion of a mosque called Masjid-i-Hira. Details not given.
208	Slab in the facade of the same mosque.	....	....	A. H. 1261 (chronogram)=1845 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq	States that when Daulatū'n-Nisā expired, her mother Ḥasratū'n-Nisā, constructed a mosque, a garden and her grave as her memorial. Composed by Faḡḡī-i-'Alī.
209	Kaḡḡ Jāmī mosque. Loose slabs. Findspots: not known. No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, Na'kh	Fragmentary. Reads: <i>Alḥamdu</i> .
210	No. 2.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Reads: <i>A'r-Raḥmān</i> (the Compassionate). Calligraphy as in No. 217 below.
211	No. 3.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulḥ	Do. Contains <i>Qūr'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 255. In characters of about the 16th century.
212	No. 4.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains part of the First Creed. Do.
213	No. 5.	....	....	....	Arabic and Urdū, Na'kh	Contains the First Creed and mentions the name of Ḥasan 'Askjari(?). In characters of about the 19th century.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1969-70—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>ALLAHABAD DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>SIRSAHU TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i></b>					
	<b>Kaif—<i>contd.</i></b>					
214	Mosque known as Ikram-ki-Masjid in Mahalla Nakhas. Slab in the north wall of the compound.	Mamluk.	[Qutbu'd-Din] Aibak	....	Arabic, <u>Thulh</u>	Fragmentary. Reads: [A]ibak a's-Sul[an].
215	Mosque known as Munif-ki-Masjid in Mahalla Daftariyan. Loose slabs. Findspots: not known, Nos. 1.	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Naekh</u>	Do. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13-14th centuries.
216	No. 2.	Sharqi of Jaunpur(?)	....	....	Do	Do. Seems to refer to the reign of some king and mentions Khwaja Maudud and the reconstruction of some edifice. In characters of about the 15th century.
217	No. 3.	....	....	A. H. 677 (words)= 1278-79 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Naekh</u>	Do. Contains only the date.
218	Masjid near the Bazar Ghat. Slab in the north wall.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulh</u>	Do. Contains a few attributes of Allah. Calligraphy same as in No. 217 above.
219	Another slab, to the right of No. 218	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naekh</u>	Do. Contains Qur'an, Chapter II, part of verse 62. Do.
220	Kala-Mandap, also near the Bazar-Ghat. Slab in the rear wall.	Mughal.	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 47, A.H. 1114 (words), Dhu'l- Qa'da 1, Vikrama 1760=1703 A.D., March 8	Persian, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Extant text refers to some place (very probably the findspot) as being attached to the provincial capital Ilahabad. Details lost.
221	Mosque in the compound of Pili-Haveli. Slab to the right of the central mihrab.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulh</u>	Fragmentary. Seems to contain a Tradition. In characters of about the 13th century.
222	Slab to the right of No. 221 above	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains Qur'an, Chapter II, part of verse 255. Calligraphy same as in No. 221 above.
223	Mosque known as Masjid-i-Kaghziyan. Loose tablet in two pieces. Findspot: not known.	....	....	A.H. 1291 (and chro- nogram)=1874-75 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta- 'liq	Do. Seems to record the construction of a 'pleasure-house'.
224	Another loose slab in the same mosque. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1280 (and chro- nogram)=1863-64 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Maghar Sima and Abadu'n-Nisa, daughters of Sakina, who died a year after the passing away of their father Maghar Husain.

225	Shahrādpur.—Jāmi' mosque in Bādshāhi Chāuk. Loose slabs. No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter I, part of verses 4-5. In characters of about the 18th century.
226	No. 2.	....	....	....	Persian prose and verse, <i>Thulūṭh</i> in <i>Tughrā</i> and <i>Nasta'liq</i>	Do. Contains part of a couplet in praise of God. Do.
227	Slab in the north wall of the same mosque, innerface.	....	....	....	Persian prose and verse, <i>Nasta'liq</i>	Fragmentary. Records the construction of an edifice carried out at the instance of Sayyid Muḥammad Aghraf Mūrā, under the supervision of Ghiyāṣu'd-Din. Characters same as in No. 228 below.
228	Another slab in the same wall, outerface.	...	....	A.H. 1054=1644-45 A.D.	Persian, <i>Nasta'liq</i>	Records the date only (see No. 227 above).
229	Ruined mosque in the Bazar Mahallāh. Slab to the right of the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh in <i>Tughrā</i>	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 17th century.
230	Top of a grave in the compound of the Dargāh of Sālār Hān.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CIX and CXII-CXIV. Do.
231	Top of a grave outside the same compound.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 19th century.
232	Mosque in Rajan Mahallā. Loose slabs. No. 1. Findspot: not known.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter I, verse 1. Part of No. 225 above.
233	No. 2. Do.]	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter I, part of verse 5 and verses 6-7. Do.
234	No. 3. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 18th century.
235	No. 4. Do.	....	....	....	Persian verse, <i>Nasta'liq</i>	Fragmentary. Contains part of couplet in praise of God (being the opening verse of Sa'di's <i>Bustān</i> ). In characters of about the 17th century.
236	No. 4. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains another part of the couplet mentioned above. Do.
237	No. 6. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains part of one of the subsequent verses from the same work noted in No. 235 above. Do.
BARABANKI DISTRICT						
NAWABGANJ TAHSIL						
238	Dēwā.—Dargāh of Shāh Wilāyat. Slab lying loose.	....	....	A. H. 818 (words), Shawwāl 2=1415 A.D., December 5.	Persian verse, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Malik Tūṭi. Composed by one Bahā.

## D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1969-70—contd.

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Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<b>UTTAR PRADESH—contd.</b>						
<b>FAIZABAD DISTRICT</b>						
<b>AKBARPUR TAHSIL</b>						
239	Akbarpur.—Bridge near the Tahsil office. Lower frieze (in plaster) of the north parapet wall.	....	....	A.D. 1894 (and chronogram)	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the repairs carried out to the old bridge of (i.e., originally constructed by) Muhsin (cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1963-64, No. 316 of Appendix D), by Zuhūr Ahmad by the order of the king (name lost). Composed by Nāzīr.
<b>LUCKNOW DISTRICT</b>						
<b>LUCKNOW TAHSIL</b>						
240	Kākorī.—Jhanjri Raundā. Slab in the northern wall of the central chamber.	....	....	A. H. 988 (chronogram) = 1680-81 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Ya'qūb Sulṭān.
241	Slab in the east wall of the western chamber.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulūṭh</u>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verse 16. In characters of about the 16th century.
242	Slab in the outer face of the southern wall of the same chamber.	....	....	A.H. 1037 (and chronogram) = 1627-28 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a prominent saint Khwājā Daulat.
243	Slab in the north wall of an enclosure containing two graves, same place.	....	....	A.H. 969 (and chronogram), Dhu'l-Qa'da = 1662 A.D., July-August.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Modern. Records the death of Maulānā Qārī Amīr Saifu'd-Dīn.
244	Slab to the left of No. 243	....	....	A.H. 981 (and chronogram) Dhu'l-Qa'da 8 = 1674 A.D., March 1.	Do. . . .	Do. Records the death of Maulānā Qārī Amīr Niṣamu'd-Dīn known as Shaikh Bhiḳh or Bhiḳārī, a great savant and a teacher of international repute.
245	Mosque in Mahalla Jazya Garbī. Slab in the facade.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1106 (and chronogram) = 1694-95 A.D. (2) A.H. 1108 (and chronogram) = 1696-97 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulūṭh</u>	Contains slightly modified <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, part of verse 108 and Chapter II, part of verse 144 and a Tradition, each forming one phonogram. The first date is that of foundation and the second of completion (of the mosque).
246	Mosque in the Dargāh of Shāh Kāsim Qalandar locally called Takiya-Masjid. Slab in the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1232 (and chronogram) = 1816-17 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the Tomb and the mosque by La'ī Muhammad. Composed by Turāb.

INDIAN HISTORY

## MOKANALGANY TARKHIL

247	Amoḡhī. Dargāh of <u>Hadrat Maḡhdūm</u> <u>Bahā'u'l-Haḡ Khāss-i-Khuda</u> . Head- stones of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 922 (and 2 chronograms)= 1516-17 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the death of the saint <u>Khāss</u> (-i-Kludā).
248	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1122 (and chro- nogram)=1710-11 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the death of some one (name not mentioned).
249	Dargāh of <u>Hadrat Badaḡī</u> . Slab above the entrance.	Mughal . . . .	Akbar . . . . .	A.H. 978 (and 2 chronograms) = 1570-71 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that <u>Shaiḡh Nizām</u> died on the given date and that his tomb was built by <u>Tardī Baḡ Sultān</u> . Composed by <u>Ḍamīrī</u> .
250	Headstone of the main grave. Obverse and reverse.	....	....	A.H. 979 (?) (chro- nogram)=1571-72 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulḡ</u> and Nasta- liq.	Records the death of the saint <u>Nizām</u> . Composed by a certain poet (name not given) specifically for being engraved on the headstone, on being asked by the saint in a dream.
251	Top of the same grave . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulḡ</u>	Contains <u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of about the 16th century.
252	Headstone of the grave to the west of the main Tomb.	....	....	A. H. 1048=1638-39 A.D.	Do. . . . .	Contains the First Creed and <u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, verse 255.
253	Top of a grave to the east of the main Tomb.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	Do. In characters of about the 17th century.
254	Tomb of <u>Badaḡī 'Abdu'l-Ḥaḡm</u> . Above the door.	....	....	A.H. 1040 (and 2 chronograms)= 1630-31 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a saint <u>Shaiḡh 'Abdu'l-Ḥaḡm</u> .
255	Mosque near the <u>Moti-Talab</u> . Slab in the facade.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1040 (and chronogram)=1630- 31 A.D. (2) A.H. 1050=1640- 41 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by <u>Khairu'n-Nisā</u> on the first date and the endowment of half of the inherited land by <u>Maḡhdūma-i-Jahān</u> <del>as</del> <u>Khudā</u> , for the main- tenance of the mosque and other half for the <u>Fātiḡā</u> ceremony. Written by <u>Afiyāḡ (?)</u> , probably on the second date.
256	Tomb of <u>Mulla Jiwan</u> . Slab above the door.	....	....	A.H. 1133 (and chro- nogram)=1720-21 A.D.	Persian, Naskh	Contains the date and a chronogrammatic phrase reading: <u>ḡā-ḡusn-i-tarīḡ</u> (i.e. beautifully done).
257	Headstone of one of the graves inside the Tomb.	....	....	A.H. 1130 (and chro- nogram)=1717-18 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulḡ</u>	Contains a Tradition.
258	Mosque near the same Tomb. On the facade.	Mughal . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	Regnal Year 41, A.H. 1109 (words), Rabi I 14, Monday =1697 A.D., Sep- tember 20.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque, the foundation of which was laid on the date given.
259	Over the central <u>mīhrāb</u> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, part of verse 114 and Chapter <del>IX, part of verse 100. Written by</del> <u>Muḡammad Anwar</u> . Calligraphy as in No. 258 above.



Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<b>UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd.</b>						
<b>PRATAPGARH DISTRICT</b>						
<b>KUNDA TAHSIL</b>						
260	Dilerganj.—Grave of Dulāri Begam. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1213, <i>Sha'ban</i> . 5 Pausa, 1208=1799 A.D., January 12.	Arabic and Persian, <i>Naskh</i> and Nasta'liq	States that the tomb of Dulāri, daughter of Bittū, who expired at Dalhāganj (name as Dilerganj ?) was constructed by Major Brown Shāhib.
261	Shāhpur.—Shāhi Masjid. Slab on the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 972 (words), Rajab, Monday=1565 A.D., February.	Arabic and Persian, <i>Naskh</i> .	States that the mosque was constructed in the name of the saint Mirān Sayyid Muhyi'd-Din Qutb Muḥammad Khunājī, by Humāyūn Khān-i-Khānān Qādiri.
262	Slab to the left of the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 972 (and words), Rajab=1565 A.D., February-March.	Persian verse, <i>Naskh</i>	Records the construction of the mosque (in the name of) the saint Sayyid Muhyi'd-Din by Humāyūn Qādiri.
263	Slab to the right of No. 261 above	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, <i>Naskh</i> .	Records the construction of the mosque in the name of Mirān Sayyid Muhyi'd-Din 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilāni by Humāyūn Qādiri, and official (same as in Nos. 261-62 above).
264	Slab to the right of the above	....	....	....	Do. . . .	As in No. 263 above. Further calls the saint as a favourite descendant of the Prophet.
265	Headstone of the grave of Sayyid Mirān Muhyi'd-Din in the compound of the Shāhi-Masjid.	....	....	A.H. 977 (words)=1569-70 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, <i>Naskh</i> .	States that this Foot-Print on stone of the Holy Prophet was set up by Miḥān Humāyūn Khān-i-Khānān Qādiri Farmulī. The latter was asked some time in the quoted year by the Prophet in dream that the Print should be brought from Shergarh where it was lying and set up in the mosque dedicated to his (i.e. Prophet's) son i.e. the saint. Name of the scribe illegible.
<b>RAE BAREILY DISTRICT</b>						
<b>RAE BAREILY TAHSIL</b>						
266	Lohānipur Takiya Kalān.—Mosque in Daira Shāh 'Alimu'llāh. Slab to the right of the southern door.	....	....	A.H. 1084 (and chronogram)=1673-74 A.D.	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i>	Reads: Qiblatu-thānī (the Second Qibla).
267	Slab to the left of the same door	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do.
<b>SALOW TAHSIL</b>						
268	Jāin.—Jāmi' mosque. On the facade	....	....	A.H. 1304=1886-87 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, <i>Naskh</i> and Nasta'liq.	Records the reconstruction of an old mosque by Muḥammad 'Abdu's-Subhān Taḥsildār.

269	Slab in the central <i>mihrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic <i>Nasikh</i> , in <i>Tughra</i> .	Contains <i>Bismi'llāh</i> . In characters of about the 18th century.
270	Mosque in Mahalla Qāziyāna-Khurd. Slab in the facade. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1085 (and chronogram)=1674-75 A.D.	Persian verse, <i>Nasikh</i> .	Records the construction of a mosque by Sheikh Abdu'l-Karīm. Composed by Husaini and written by Abi Muḥammad Husain.
271	House of Malik Muḥammad Jā'isī. Pillar fixed into the ground. . . . .	....	....	....	Persian, <i>Nasta'liq</i> , Hindi, Nagari.	Bilingual. Modern. States that this (i.e. the inscription) was set up in memory of Malik Muḥammad Jā'isī, the author of <i>padmāvat</i> . Also quotes two couplets from that book. For the Nagari portion, see No. 326 of Appendix B.
272	Salon.—Dargah of Hadrat Ashraf Salonī. Slab above the door. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1167 (and chronogram)=1753-54 A.D.	Persian, <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Modern. Records the name Shāh Ashraf Karīmī (which also yields the date).
273	Slab to the right side of the door. . . . .	....	....	(1) A.H. 1176 (and chronogram)=1762-63 A.D. (2) A.H. 1248 (and chronogram)=1832-33 A.D.	Persian verse, <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Records that Karīm, son of 'Aṭā, a saintly person, died on the second date. Composed by Panāh, (son of) 'Aṭā. First date probably of his birth.
274	Slab to the left of the door . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1000 (chronogram ?)=1591-92 A.D.	Do. . . . .	Modern. Records the gilding of the dome of Khwāja Mu'īn. Details not given.
275	Mosque in the compound of the same Dargāh. Slab above the door. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1180 (and chronogram) = 1766-67 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Nasikh</i> and <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Records the construction of the mosque by Muḥammad Panāh Ashrafī Karīmī.
UNNAO DISTRICT						
HASANGANJ TAHSEIL						
276	Asiwan.—Mosque known as Makhdūm Sabīb-ki-Masjid. Slab in the facade. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1195 (and chronogram)=1780-81 A.D.	Persian verse, <i>Nasikh</i> .	Damaged. Records the construction of the mosque. Name of the builder is lost.
277	Slab lying in the same mosque. Findspot: not known. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1117 (chronogram ?)=1705-06 A.D.	Arabic, <i>Thulūṭh</i> .	Contains a variation of Qur'ān, Chapter LXXII, verse 18, occurring frequently on mosques.
278	Rasūlābād.—Hindi Primary School. Loose slab. Originally from a ruined local mosque. . . . .	Mughal . . . . .	Aurangzeb . . . . .	A.H. 1083 (chronogram)=1672-73 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Records the construction of a mosque at Rasūlābād by 'Aḡamatū'llāh.
279	Mosque known as Nūrānī-Masjid. On the facade. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1248 (and chronogram)=1832-33 A.D.	Persian verse, <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Records the construction of a mosque by Mīrā and Rānī, the Bakors. Composed by Sa'id (t).

## E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
5754	Srikshetra, Old Prom, Burma	Nine fragments of a stone inscription in Sanskrit language	Quarter
5755	Prince of Wales Museum, (Findspot: Thana), Bombay, Maharashtra.	Seal of the C.P. grant of Śilāhāra Mummunirāja, Śaka 970. (Front view). ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1956-57, No. A 24;)	Do.
5756	Do.	Do. (Side view)	Do.
5757	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	C. P. grant of Mahākumāra Hariśchandraśva of Paramāra dynasty, Vikrama 1214. (Plate I). ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1957-58, No. A 28; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIV, plate facing p. 232).	Do.
5758	Do.	Do. (Plate II). ( <i>Ibid.</i> )	Do.
5759	Colombo, Ceylon	An Arabic inscription	Do.
5760	Ootacamund, Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu.	Thirty four copper-coins	Full
5761	Do.	Six copper coins	Quarter
5762	Pauni, Bhandara District, Maharashtra.	Inscription on a pillar in Prakrit language, 1st century B.C. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1967-68, No. B 275).	Do.
5763	Ahmadabad, Ahmadabad District, Gujarat.	Fragmentary inscription in Arabic language. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , No. D 89).	Do.
5764	....	Map of the Geographical divisions figuring in the inscriptions included in <i>SII.</i> , Vol. XVIII.	Do.
5765	Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Sundara Pāndya in the Raṅganāthasvāmī temple. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, plate between pp. 14-15).	Do.
5766	Do.	Inscription in Sanskrit language and Grantha and Tamil characters on the inner wall of the <i>āryabhaṭṭai vāsai</i> , right of entrance. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1937-38, No. B 82).	Do.
5767	Do.	C. P. grant of Vijayanagara Harihararāya-Uḍaiyar (III), Śaka 1396. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XVI, plate between pp. 224-25, plates I-IV).	Do.
5768	Tirukkuvalai, Nagapattinam Taluk, Tanjore District, Tamil Nadu.	Stone inscription of Chōla Rājārāja (III), Year 4. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1950-51, No. B 246).	Do.
5769	Peruneyil, Kottayam District, Kerala.	Inscription of Kulāśekhara-Kōyiladhikāri in Vattejuttu characters of the 11th century. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XVIII, plate facing p. 344).	Do.
5770	Tanjāvar, Tanjore District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Chōla Rājārāja I, Year 26. ( <i>SII.</i> , Vol. II, plate facing p. 2).	Do.
5771	Kōttayam, Kottayam District, Kerala.	C. P. grant of Vira-Rāghava, 14th century. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, plate facing p. 296).	Do.
5772	Trivandrum, Kerala.	C. P. referring to a title-deed dated in Kollam year 925. ( <i>TAS.</i> , Vol. V, plate facing p. 166).	Do.
5773	Paliyad, Bhavanagar District, Gujarat.	C. P. grant of Chaulukya Bhīmādēva I, Vikrama 1112. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1954-55, No. A 15; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, plate facing p. 236).	Do.
5774	Kādi, Mehsana District, Gujarat.	C. P. grant of Tribhuvanapālādēva of the family of the Chaulukya of Gujarat, Vikrama 1299. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1959-60, No. A 14; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, pp. 208 ff.).	Do.
5775	Kharakhadi, Padra Taluk, Baroda District, Gujarat.	Bilingual inscription of Mohmud Tughlaq, Vikrama 1396. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, No. C 1311).	Do.
5776	Bhadreshvar, Mundra Taluk, Kutch District, Gujarat.	Stone inscription in the Vasahi temple, Vikrama 1594. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 132).	Do.
5777	Bēcharji, Chanasma Taluk, Mehsana District, Gujarat.	Stone inscription of Fatēsima, Vikrama 1839. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , No. C 1316).	Do.
5778	Urāiyar, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	Stone inscription of Vijayanagara Venkaṭapati-dēva-mahārāja, Śaka 1521. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1936-37, No. 137).	Do.
5779	Dhureti, Rewah District, Madhya Pradesh.	Rewah Plates of the time of Trailōkyamallādēva, Kalachuri year 963. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXV, plate facing p. 4).	Do.
5780	Khārēpāvan, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra.	C. P. grant of W. Chālukya Satyāśraya II and the <i>maṇḍalika</i> Rattārāja, Śaka 930. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. III, plate between pp. 300 and 301).	Do.
5781	Banswara, Banswara District, Rajasthan.	C. P. grant of Paramāra Bhōjadēva, Vikrama 1076. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. XI, plate between pp. 182 and 183).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
5782	Niyāli, Cuttack District, Orissa.	Inscription on a pillar in the Śobhanēśvara-mahādēva temple, 11th century. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1955-56, No. B 340).	Quarter
5783	Arigōm, Srinagar District, Jammu and Kashmir.	Stone inscription of Rāmadēva in Śāradā script, Laukika Samvat 73. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, plate facing p. 301).	Do.
5784	Gaya, Gaya District, Bihar.	Stone inscription mentioning Gōvindapāla, Vikrama 1232. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. XXXV, plate facing p. 238).	Do.
5785	Āngāchohī, Dinajpur District, West Bengal.	C. P. grant of Vīgrahapāla III, Year 12. ( <i>Obverse</i> ). ( <i>Ibid.</i> Vol. XV, plate facing p. 296).	Do.
5786	Naihati, Katwa Sub-division, Burdwan District, West Bengal.	C. P. grant of Vallālasēna, Year 11. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1955-56, No. A 12; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIV, plate between pp. 160 and 161).	Do.
5787	Patna Museum, Patna (Findspot: Janābhiga, Gaya District), Bihar.	Stone inscription of Jayasēna dated in Lakshmanasēna Year 83. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1963-64, No. B 88).	Do.
5788	Kanibarshi, Kamrup District, Assam.	Inscription on a bell dated in Śaka 1127. ( <i>Kāmarūpa-śāsanāpālī</i> , Introduction, plate facing p. 44).	Do.
5789	Mēthī, Dhulia District, Maharashtra.	Inscription of Yādava Kṛishna, Śaka 1176. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1949-50, No. B 136; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVIII, plate facing p. 319).	Do.
5790	Māndhātā, Nimar District, Madhya Pradesh.	C. P. grant of Paramāra Jayasimha-Jayavarman, Vikrama 1331. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXII, plates facing pp. 148 and 156).	Do.
5791	Bahēr, Rohtak District, Punjab.	Inscription, in Sanskrit language, of the reign of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, Vikrama 1333. ( <i>JASB</i> , Vol. XLIII, plate facing p. 104).	Do.
5792	Gaya, Gaya District, Bihar.	Stone inscription of Piyarōja Saha (Firūz Shāh), Vikrama 1426. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1957-58, No. B 137).	Do.
5793	Asutosh Museum, Calcutta, Findspot: Bhubaneswar, Cuttack District, Orissa.	Stone inscription of Eastern Ganga Vira-Narasimha IV, Year 22. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1953-56, No. B 117; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXII, plate facing p. 234).	Do.
5794	Dulchipur, Banda Tahsil, Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh.	Stone inscription of Dilavarakhān, Sultan of Malwa, Vikrama 1457 and Śaka 1322. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, No. B 433).	Do.
5795	Mandsaur, Mandsaur Tahsil, Mandsaur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Stone inscription of Rāṇa-Samgrāma of Guhilōt dynasty, Vikrama 1576. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , No. C 1761).	Do.
5796	Dhorail, Dinajpur District, West Bengal.	Inscription of the reign of Mahmud Shāh in Sanskrit language and Bengālī script, Śaka 1455. ( <i>Inscriptions of West Bengal</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 236-37).	Do.
5797	Ghōshikupdi, District, Bihar.	Inscription of the time of Islām Shāh, Afghan emperor, A.H. 960, Vikrama 1610. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, plate facing p. 198).	Do.
5798	Gauhati, Kamrup District, Assam.	Stone inscription of Malladēva in Kāmakhyā temple dated in Śaka 1487. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1951-52, No. B 7).	Do.
5799	State Museum, Gauhati, Kamrup District, Assam.	Stone inscription of the Ahom dynasty, Śaka 1589. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1957-58, No. B 66).	Do.
5800	Śrīngēri, Chikmagalur District, Mysore.	Inscription on a pillar in the temple of Mallikārjuna. ( <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. VI, No. Sg. 4).	Do.
5801	Bilāspūr, Kangra District, Punjab.	Stone inscription of Dilīpasimha, Vikrama 1756. ( <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1965-66, No. C 2342).	Do.
5802	Gauhati, Kamrup District, Assam.	Stone inscription of Śivasimha of the Ahom dynasty, Śaka 1654. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1951-52, No. B 4).	Do.
5803	Asutosh Museum, Calcutta, West Bengal.	Inscription on a stone slab in Bengālī language dated in Bengal Years 1225 and 1226. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1949-50, No. B 3).	Do.
5804	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack District, Orissa.	C.P. grant of Rāmachandradēva in Oriyā language. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1964-65, No. A 51).	Do.
5805	State Museum, Chandigarh, Ambala District, Punjab. (Findspot: Badin, Jhandol valley).	Inscription on a stone slab in Sanskrit language and Śāradā script. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1965-66, No. B 466).	Do.
5806	Rājshāhi, (Findspot: Jagdishpur), Rajshahi District, East Pakistan.	C.P. grant of Bhāttāraka (i.e. Kumāragupta I), Gupta Year 128. ( <i>Obverse</i> ). ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1969-70, No. A 10).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

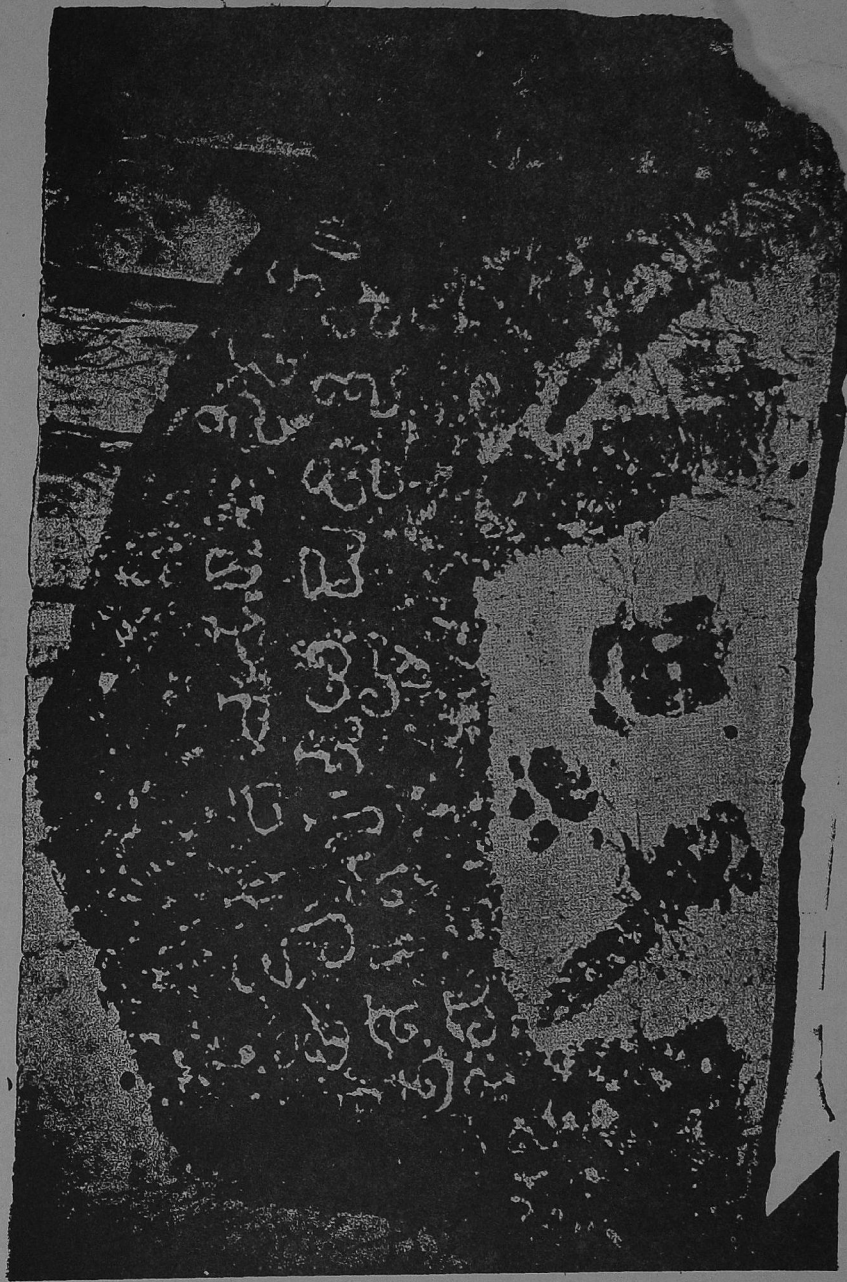
Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
5807	Rajshāhi, (Findspot : Jagdishpur), Rajashahi District, East Pakistan.	C.P. grant of Bhaṭṭarak (i.e. Kumāragupta I), Gupta Year 123. (Reverse). (Ibid., 1969-70, No. A 10.	Quarter
5808	Hūli, Saundatti Taluk, Belgaum District, Mysore.	C.P. grant of Bādāmi Chālukya Maṅgalarāja <i>alias</i> Raṇavikrānta. (Ibid., No. A 4).	Do.
5809	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plates I and II a). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.
5810	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plates II b and III). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.
5811	Patna, Bihar. . . . .	Inscription of Nikumbha Indrarāja, Śaka 1075. ( <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VIII, plate facing p. 40).	Do.
5812	Khumōh, Srinagar District, Jammu and Kashmir.	Inscription of Zain-ul-abidin, Sulṭān of Kashmir in Śarada script and Sanskrit language dated in Kali 4530 and Laukika Year 4. ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1969-70, No. B 144).	Do.
5813	Indukūrnipalle, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Hero-stone inscription of the reign of Rāma-mahārāja, 10th century. (Ibid., No. B 3).	Do.
5814	Ingnōda, Dewas District, Madhya Pradesh.	Stone inscription of Vijayapālādēva, Vikrama 1190. (Ibid., 1964-65, No. C 2045).	Do.
5815	District Museum, Shimoga, Shimoga District, Mysore.	Seal of the C.P. grant of Vijayanagara Kṛishṇadēvarāja, Śaka 1444. ( <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. III, Shimoga No. 2c).	Do.
5816	Prince of Wales Museum, (Findspot : Thānā), Bombay, Maharashtra.	C.P. grant of Śilāhāra Mummuniāja, Śaka 970 (Plate I). ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1956-57, No. A 24; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, plate facing p. 150).	Do.
5817	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate II a). (Ibid., plate facing p. 151) . . . . .	Do.
5818	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate II b). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.
5819	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate III a). (Ibid., plate facing p. 156) . . . . .	Do.
5820	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate III b). (Ibid., plate facing p. 157) . . . . .	Do.
5821	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate IV a). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.
5822	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate IV b). (Ibid., plate facing p. 160) . . . . .	Do.
5823	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate V). (Ibid., plate facing p. 161) . . . . .	Do.
5824	Pāle, Poona District, Maharashtra.	A Brāhmī Cave inscription assignable to the 1st century B.C. (Ibid., plate facing p. 168).	Do.
5825	Do. . . . .	Inside view of the cave showing the inscribed portion. (Ibid., plate facing p. 169)	Do.
5826	Pauni, Bhandara District, Maharashtra.	A Brāhmī inscription in characters of the 2nd century B.C. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, plate facing p. 173).	Do.
5827	Do. . . . .	Three Brāhmī inscriptions in characters of the 2nd century B.C. (Ibid., plate facing p. 173).	Do.
5828	Dekarchuk, Darrang District, Assam.	A charter of Ahom king Śivasinha, 1714-15 A.D. (Obverse). (Ibid., plate facing p. 180).	Do.
5829	Do. . . . .	Do. (Reverse). (Ibid. p. 181) . . . . .	Do.
5830	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack District, Orissa.	C.P. grant of Mahāśivagupta I-Yayāti, year 4. (Plate I). ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1964-65, No. A 48; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, plate facing p. 188)	Do.
5831	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate II a). (Ibid., plate facing pp. 188) . . . . .	Do.
5832	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate II b). (Ibid., plate facing pp. 189) . . . . .	Do.
5833	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate III). (Ibid.) . . . . .	Do.
5834	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	Belkera grant of Bāpa Vṛiddharāja, Year 3. (Plate I). ( <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1962-63, No. A 42)	Do.
5835	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate II a). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.
5836	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate II b). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.
5837	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate III a). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.
5838	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate III b). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.
5839	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate IV a). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.
5840	Do. . . . .	Do. (Plate IV b). (Ibid.). . . . .	Do.

## E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS—concl'd.

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
5841	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Maharashtra.	Belkera grant of Bāna Vṛiddharāja, Year 3. (Plate I). ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, No. A 42). (Plate V). ( <i>Ibid.</i> ).	Quarter
5842	Nāgārjunikonda, Palnad Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Some fragmentary inscriptions from the Mahā-vihāra, Site No. 1. ( <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, plate facing p. 176).	Do.
5843	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . . ( <i>Ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 177) . . . . .	Do.
5844	Do. . . . .	Do. . . . . ( <i>Ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 178) . . . . .	Do.
5845	Siraguppi, Hubli Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Stone inscription of Vānasatti-arasa of the Sēndraka family. ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1933-34, No. Bk. 32; <i>SII.</i> , Vol. XVIII, plate II).	Do.
5846	Dēvagēri, Haveri Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Pillar inscription of Rāshtrakūṭa Amōghavarsha. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1932-33, No. Bk. 24; <i>SII.</i> , Vol. XVIII, plate III).	Do.
5847	Byāḍgi, Raichur Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Stone inscription of Rāshtrakūṭa Akālavarsha, Śaka 823. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1933-34, No. Bk. 17; <i>SII.</i> , Vol. XVIII, plate IV).	Do.
5848	Karjōl, Bijapur Taluk, Bijapur District, Mysore.	Stone inscription in the Hanumantadēva temple, Śaka 918. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , No. Bk. 179; <i>SII.</i> , Vol. XVIII, plate V).	Do.
5849	Chējerla, Narasaraopet Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription mentioning Mahēndra Vikrama-mahārāja. ( <i>SII.</i> , Vol. VI, No. 595).	Do.

INSCRIPTION OF RAMA - MAHARAJA ( B. No. 3 )

PLATE I



( From Photograph )

G. S. Gai

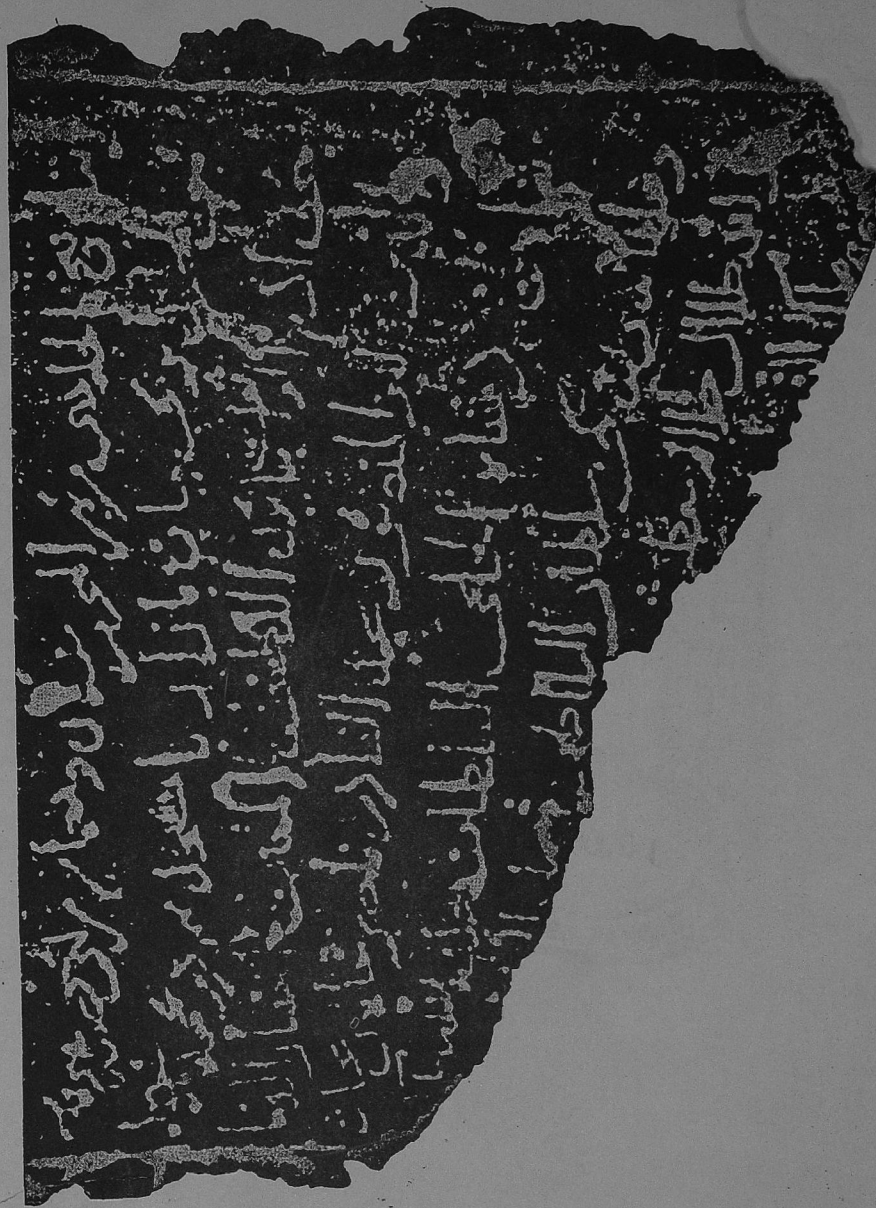


INSCRIPTION FROM SRINAGAR ( B. No. 145 )



( From Photograph )





( From Photograph )

